EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Washington Union Coal Company.

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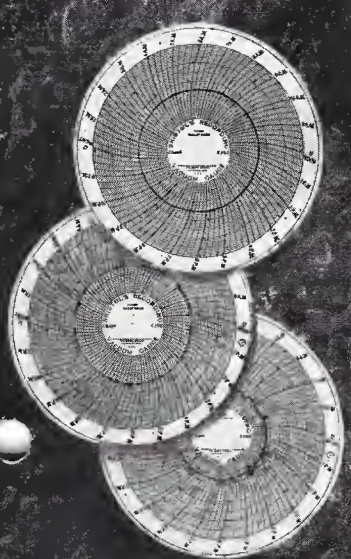

OCTOBER, 1927

W. E. W.
OCT 5 1927

New Dodge Sedan Sets New Standards of Performance and Beauty

New standards of performance and beauty are to be found in Dodge Brothers latest sedan, introduced July 17 as the first body type in an entirely new line of four cylinder cars. In presenting this sedan Dodge Brothers have come to the fore with a car so new and so advanced in engineering features that it has been accorded a most enthusiastic reception by the public. Orders for approximately $3,250,000 of the sedan were received within two days after it was introduced and since that time business has been so great that production has been increased.

The new car is advertised as the fastest four in America, giving mile-a-minute performance with surprising ease and smoothness and acceleration from 0 to 25 miles per hour in less than 7 seconds through gears. So great is the power of its engine in relation to the weight of the car that it is never forced to labor and is, therefore free from the roughness and pounding that result from strain.

Steering and parking ease have been accomplished by placing ball bearings in the steering spindles as well as in the steering gear itself. The car will make a full turn in a 38-foot street.

Springs on the new car are exceptionally long, constituting over 85 per cent of the total wheel base. This gives it the longest spring base of any car selling for $1,900 or less.

The body construction is not only remarkable for its rounded beauty but for its high quality and strength. It is the one car selling for less than $1,000 which has a full metal roof rail and belt moulding integral with the body.

In the de luxe sedan long lines, blended curves, perfect proportions and smart coloring combine to create an impression of beauty such as few light cars ever achieve.

The interior is done in expensive mohair, with roller curtains, head linings and carpet to match. The windows are of the latest French style, glazed with genuine plate glass, and such fixtures as dome light, door handles, window regulators and robe rail are heavily nickel-plated. The unique instrument board features a 75-mile speedometer and is finished in the new "crinkle" effect.

In line and proportion the standard sedan duplicates the de luxe sedan, differing only in coloring and equipment. It is designed for an all-purpose car of great utility—fleet, staunch, durable, beautiful.

It is finished in durable lacquer, the rich colors being permanent in all climates. The interior is upholstered in leather and is proof against wear for several seasons of hard use.

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COLUMBUS AT THE COURT *of* ISABELLA *and* FERDINAND

Painted by
VACSLAV VON BROZIK

IN
METROPOLITAN ART GALLERY,
NEW YORK

He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On! sail on!"

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 4 OCTOBER, 1927 NUMBER 10

Columbus At The Court of Isabella and Ferdinand

A Painting of One of the Momentous Scenes In the History of the World

Art is more godlike than science. Science discovers; art creates.—JOHN OPHIE.

IT WAS on the morning of the twelfth of October that Columbus' faith was rewarded and he first saw the New World. Familiar indeed is the story of the dawn of that day, the first sight of land, the amazement of the sailors, the naked and dark-skinned Indians. How we've revelled in it and how fitting that we should choose this picture by Vacslav Von Brozik for our October study, this stately, colorful picturing of a heroic, a tense hour; of manhood so inspired by the vitality of a conviction that it must be given consideration—and receiving consideration as inspiring, as absolute. A court scene of the Old World which resulted in the discovery of the New World.

Shall we recall the story before we consider our study? We'll enjoy it more. The capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 had imperilled the commercial prosperity of cities like Venice and Genoa. The water avenues of commerce, almost the only avenues, were closed when the Mediterranean fell into the ruthless hands of the Turk. Navigators and merchants asked, "Can we find another route to the Indies, so that we may reopen or continue trade and secure the spices, precious metals, rugs and fine cloth which European courts will buy?" It was the question of the day.

Columbus was born in Genoa in 1436. It is said that he began a sea-faring career when he was fourteen, and it is presumed that he went to school until that age. He was tremendously interested in geography, mathematics and astronomy. He knew some Latin and was an expert draftsman.

When Constantinople fell under the rule of the Turks, Columbus was a young man of character, ambition and promise and, with his knowledge of the sea, his knowledge too of the commercial ruin facing such cities as his native Genoa, it was natural that he should give himself to a study of that problem.

It was believed by many at this time that the earth was round, that by sailing westward from Europe the navigators might reach the shores of Eastern Asia. Columbus had studied the theories and believed he could make the long, long sail. He wanted to try. But Columbus was poor. Nor had he friends who could finance the enterprise.

The stuff of which he was made is evidenced by his search for aid as much as by his subsequent trip surely, since we are told it lasted for two score years. It reads like a romance with the grimmest sort of determination shining through a series of disappointments. Something of the zeal and spirit of the Crusaders was his certainly.

Finally, through the interest of a prior, Juan Perez, who had been Father-Confessor to Queen Isabella of Spain, he was granted an audience at the Spanish court to present his facts, his theories and plans and to ask for aid. Our picture study is the artist Von Brozik's conception of this most significant interview, perhaps the most momentous court audience ever held.

The Picture

HERE is the court, with Queen Isabella seated at the end of the table, with her attendants about her. She is leaning forward with interest and attention. Hers is a gracious and keenly-intelligent face. One can't help but admire her as she is pictured here.

The Employes' Magazine is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company, and their families, and is distributed to employes free of cost, subscription price to other than employes, $1.50 per year.

Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Jessie McDiarmid, Editor

And Columbus! A commanding and inspiring figure as he stands at the other end of the table with his maps, showing the new trade route he wished to seek. No domineering navigator this. A leader of men because of knowledge and conviction. Tall of stature, manners pleasing, experienced, quietly enthusiastic, confidence-inspiring.

Everyone in the room is interested. Statesmen of Spain, anxious to add new lands to their possessions, merchants, seamen too, looking to Columbus with something of awe as he puts into word the hopes that are theirs too. To the left are churchmen. The Church was interested too—in finding a new outlet for the spread of religion, new worlds to teach if not to conquer.

All are interested. All are inspired with confidence in Christopher Columbus. But what was to be done? The treasury of Spain had been emptied because of long years of war with the Moors. Ferdinand gave his consent to the trial, but again where were the funds to come from?

Then Queen Isabella came to the rescue. She offered her personal crown jewels to finance Columbus' expedition, and so became the first Queen of the New World and numbered herself among the greatest queens of all time

The Artist

VACSLAV VON BROZIK was a Bohemian artist, a pupil of the Prague Academy and of Piloty in Munich. When very young he was apprenticed to a lithographer and after spending a few years with him, he worked in a porcelain factory. His themes are taken largely from French, Scandinavian and Bohemian history. He loved to paint his characters in beautiful clothes and jewels. His pictures are to be found in the great galleries of the world—in Munich, in Prague, in Brussels and in London. The picture we are studying hangs, most appropriately, in the Metropolitan Museum Art Gallery, New York, is considered one of his very best and is beautiful in the richness of its color as well as the vitality of its conception.

Columbus

(By Joaquin Miller)

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
  Behind the gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores;
  Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said: "Now must we pray,
  For lo! the very stars are gone.
Brave Adm'r'l, speak; what shall I say?"
  "Why, say: 'Sail on! and on!' "

"My men grow mutinous day by day;
  My men grow ghastly wan and weak."
The stout mate thought of home; a spray
  Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Adm'r'l say,
  If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say at break of day:
  'Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!' "

They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
  Until at last the blanched mate said:
"Why, now not even God would know
  Should I and all my men fall dead.
These very winds forget their way,
  For God from these dread seas is gone.
Now speak, brave Adm'r'l, speak and say—"
  He said: "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spake the mate:
  "This mad sea shows his teeth tonight.
He curls his lip. He lies in wait,
  With lifted teeth, as if to bite!
Brave Adm'r'l, say but one good word:
  What shall we do when hope is gone?"
The words leaped like a leaping sword:
  "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then pale and worn he kept his deck,
  And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
  A light! A light! A light! A light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
  It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
  Its grandest lesson: "On! sail on!"

How's Your Plumb Line?

The force of gravity never ceases. It's always on the job. It pulls and pulls and pulls on everything that is in or out of plumb. Now, the news is that the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa continues to lean more and more each year. It has been leaning a long time. From its top gallery Galileo tried to demonstrate the law of gravity in 1590. Today a plumb line dropped from its top would touch the earth fourteen feet from the wall of its first gallery. It is still safe, engineers say, but ultimately gravity will get it.

When a man begins to lean to one side of his foundations he is in danger. There is a pulling power which inclines him to lean more and more. If he ceased to stand straight early in life, owing to some fault or bad habits, he is likely to fall sooner or later. Straight up and foursquare is the only safe way for a man to grow. —*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

A Song the Grass Sings

Charles G. Blanden

The violet is much too shy,
  The rose too little so;
I think I'll ask the buttercup
  If I may be her beau.

When winds go by I'll nod to her,
  And she will nod to me,
And I will kiss her on the cheek
  As gently as may be.

And when the mower cuts us down,
  Together we will pass—
I smiling at the buttercup,
  She smiling at the grass.

RUN OF THE MINE

Business and Unionism

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers some years ago entered into the banking business, soliciting the deposits of its members; in substance, doing a mail banking business. In the beginning the Brotherhood banks were successful, and thereafter the Brotherhood decided to enter into certain other lines of business, including coal mining, the development of a large tract of Florida land with a Florida townsite, a mail order business with a rather imposing catalogue, etc.

The first and greatest mistake made was that of a Union, committed to Union labor principles, undertaking to mine coal in the heart of the Non-Union coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky. The attempt first made to pay Union wages failed, not alone because the wage paid was in excess of that allowed by neighboring companies with which the Union-manned mines were compelled to compete, but in addition, the men who accepted employment from the Union-owned mines took advantage of the fact that their employers were Union men, giving an indifferent day's work for the higher wages.

When this situation became definitely apparent, the Union workers were repudiated and the mines were put on a Non-Union basis, failing eventually when the management's indebtedness reached the sum of $1,750,000. During the Non-Union operation of the properties much acrimonious correspondence passed between President Stone of the Brotherhood and President Lewis of the Mine Workers' Union. Stripped of other disabilities, it might be said that "too much relation" proved an important factor in the downfall of the Union coal mining enterprise. The Florida real estate venture, coming into flower just as the whole Florida land boom was beginning to collapse, was doomed to failure from its conception. The older mail order houses lost little business to the Brotherhood company.

After weeks and weeks of deliberation, the Brotherhood in convention thrust several old and previously highly honored Grand Officers into the discard, passing resolutions of censure which included charges of mismanagement, lack of business judgment, etc. With practically a complete new personnel in charge of Union affairs, steps were taken to raise $4,000,000 to take care of pressing necessities, and the Board of Directors of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank has been thoroughly reorganized. A former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Mr. C. H. Huston, has been chosen to manage the bank's affairs; the Board of Directors was increased from nine to fifteen members and eleven new directors were chosen, among whom are the head of an insurance company, presidents of a steel company, an oil company, a rubber company and a savings bank, but four representatives of the Brotherhood being retained.

The lesson to be learned from the engineers' experience is that labor and capital, including men who are trained in the management of business affairs, are necessary to each other, and the mere fact that untrained men can gather together a sum of money, either by taking the savings of other workers or by inheritance, is no guarantee that they can make a successful use of same; in substance, it takes a trained locomotive engineer to handle a locomotive and a trained banker to handle a bank. The positions are not interchangeable. Locomotive engineers have become bankers and good business managers, but they invariably served a special apprenticeship before entering the lists. Labor cannot succeed in business unless it accepts the rules of capitalism and works in partnership with capital. Perhaps a more general mutual understanding of the rules that govern successfully conducted business enterprises would be gained by labor unions undertaking the responsibilities that attach to finding a weekly or monthly pay roll, as well as the market necessary to permit of the profitable disposition of the fruits of labor, and reasoning from this standpoint, the Brotherhood's failure may, in the end, prove to be a real blessing.

The Central Competitive Field Situation

AS THIS is written the wage contract situation in the Central Competitive Field is dragging along to a weary close. In Pennsylvania the Union has substantially lost the bituminous field; Ohio is mixed, with the larger companies disposed to eliminate the Union; Indiana is producing a substantial tonnage of strip-mined coal, with some shafts working at a wage rate very much mixed, the Jacksonville scale, the 1917 rate and certain co-operative agreements used to keep going. Illinois has a few mines working on the Jacksonville basis, but the overwhelming majority of the men are idle.

What the end will be is rather hard to predict, but the outcome is not encouraging. The present situation is one in which the consuming public shows little concern, with ample coal available, so interference from the government is not anticipated.

The coal industry is the last big business to find itself, the labor tactics employed unchanged from

those in vogue twenty-five years ago, both the industry and the Union in the worst condition experienced for many years. It is only proper to say that much of the wages paid in the Non-Union fields of the South are too low to insure a proper living standard, and likewise many of the rates paid, particularly to tonnage men in the Union fields, are altogether too high. But deep down at the bottom of the situation lies the lack of disposition on the part of both sides to even attempt to extend the work year to a point that would make it possible for a mine worker to earn a good yearly wage, based on a daily rate in excess of that paid thousands of craftsmen, including the men who man locomotives and cabooses on our railroads, the machinists who work in railway and automotive shops, etc.

Any settlement, however made, which fails to include united and conscientious effort toward an extension of the work year, will fail of permanence for the reason that a mine worker must have a yearly earning and not a day rate if he is to live and maintain his family. On the other hand, an unduly high rate with inadequate running time will, under the conditions which govern today, bankrupt any operator who pays same. The task is one big enough to employ the talent of big men; the situation is one which must be thought out, it is not one which can be talked or waited out.

Athletics and Good Manners

WE HAVE been told that England's battles were first won on her cricket fields, the sportsmanship learned in boyhood carrying the man through many tight places. While watching the Union Pacific System Athletic Meet held in Provo, Utah, September 5th to 6th, we developed the idea that athletics and good manners were somehow related.

At this meet fifty-four carloads of railway employes from the System Lines gathered to contend for various honors, and while the battle raged for two long days, no word of recrimination or bitterness was spoken; on the other hand, a fine example of sportsmanship was displayed by men and women alike.

Citizens of Provo who arranged the details of the reception given this army of railway employes were overwhelmed by the fine example of conduct shown—no drinking, gambling or back-slapping in evidence at any time; in substance, the crowd was made up of self-respecting men, women and children, who acted right because it was the natural thing to do.

The ball games were hotly contested: the track racing, extending from a fifty-yard dash to a two-mile slog, excited admiration, as did the vaulting, high jumping, javelin and discus throwing. The music made by the several bands, as well as the massed band concert, was most inspiring and glorious, and Utah provided two memorably beautiful days.

The British Coal Industry

THE coal industry of England, Scotland and Wales is in a bad way, as a result of the 1926 strike lasting six months. Twenty per cent of the men formerly employed are yet without opportunity to work in the industry of their choosing; in substance, 1,000,000 men are working, while 250,000 have been kept out by reason of the sweeping losses sustained in the export trade.

The statistics covering costs of production, realization and profits, like those relating to the American coal industry are seriously delayed in compilation; the last available figures for the British coal industry are those recently made public for the month of April, 1926, now seventeen months old. Since that time the conditions surrounding the industry have been tighter, but the figures set forth below will, withal, prove interesting.

Summary of production, sales, wages, net realization and profits all coal mines in great Britain for month of April, 1926:

Total tons mined	20,982,781
Total tons sold	19,139,611
Cost of Production Per Ton 2,240 Pounds	
Wages, including subvention	$3.013
Supplies	.445
Miners' Welfare Fund	.022
Royalties	.127
General expenses, including depreciation	.653
Total cost of production	$4.260
Deduct, proceeds of miners' coal	.031
Deduct, subvention costs	.637
Net cost of production	$3.592
Average realization per ton	3.783
Profit per ton	.191

Output per man shift worked, 1,849 pounds.
Earnings per man shift, including subvention, $2.54.

Note: Subvention includes allowances made in addition to wages, such as house rent, sick benefits, insurance, etc.

The average daily production per man shift worked, 1,849 pounds, as well as the average daily wage of $2.54, which includes allowances, are extremely low as compared with the output and earnings of the American mine worker. Great Britain has with continental Europe some serious economic problems on her hands, and the way out is not yet in sight, and unhappy though the earning capacity of the British mine worker may be, further losses in both wages and market were the only measurable results shown by the prolonged strike which the industry went through in 1926.

Our Two Latest Fiascos

THE International Labor Defense, one of the many organizations which profess communism, is reported to have raised $300,000 for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, but the treasurer of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee says that communists turned in but $3,000, or one hundredth part of the sum collected. It is now quite apparent to many who sobbed long and loud for the men who were ultimately executed, that dollar chasing was back of the great shout made against Judge Fuller and the courts. The rapidity with which the excitement subsided following the closing act well bears out the theory that there was little that was real behind the whole uproar.

On the evening of September 22nd the United States, Canada and Mexico listened to the last dollar-chasing enterprise as it was broadcasted round by round from Soldier Field, Chicago. In this instance 150,000 easy ones paid a sum estimated at $2,500,000 to see Tunney and Dempsey indulge in a little violent exercise for a sum of money many times exceeding the legendary "King's ransom." In this contest both contestants fought to "fight another day," and the irrepressible Tex Rickard dragged down several hundred thousand roubles, his smiling face left unscarred. Barnum was right and Sherman's famous definition of war is out of date.

Welcome to Reverend Doctor John L. Zaplotnik

The Employes' Magazine joins with the community of Rock Springs in extending a welcome to Reverend Doctor John L. Zaplotnik, who has recently come to be Rector of the North Side Catholic Church, the parish of Saints Cyril and Methodius.

Reverend Doctor Zaplotnik is a native of Jugo Slavia in which country he went to school and college. He came to America and took his philosophy and theology courses in St. Paul, Minnesota, later going to the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., from which he received the degree, Doctor of Canon Law. He has traveled widely, having visited or studied in all but one of the capitol cities of Europe and speaks most of the Slavic and Germanic languages and dialects of Southern Europe.

Reverend Doctor John L. Zaplotnik.

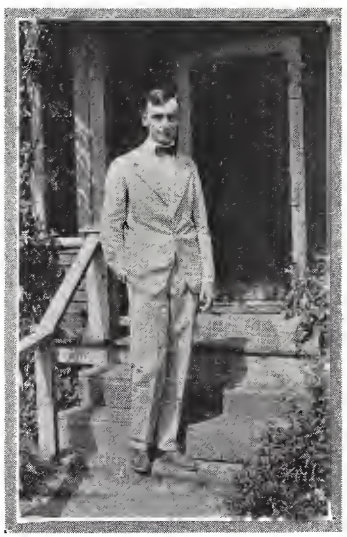
He is an American citizen and has evolved worth-listening-to theories about what constitutes valuable Americanization work. He plans for active developments in the Sunday afternoon children's instruction classes in which sixteen teachers are now engaged.

Before coming west, Father Zaplotnik saw Reverend Father Anton Schiffrer who for so many years was the pastor and adviser of the people of this parish and who, because of ill-health, had to take an extended leave. Father Schiffrer is slowly improving and wished to be remembered to friends in Rock Springs.

Frank Hicks Appointed Director of Mechanical Loading Operations of the Union Pacific Coal Company

Frank Hicks, who has been with The Union Pacific Coal Company as Engineer of Standards, has recently been promoted to the position of Dirctor of Mechanical Loading, having charge of the mechanical loading in all mines which have been mechanized. The Book of Standards, which has been developed under Mr. Hicks' supervision, has been useful in establishing many standard practices in connection with the mining operations of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Mr. Hicks is a native of Michigan, having been born at Edwardsburg in that State. After graduating from High School, he became a student at the Michigan College of Mines, graduating there in 1915 with the degree of Engineer of Mines. He was a member of Theta Tau, an engineering fraternity, and also of Tau Beta Pi Association, honorary engineering fraternity, which aims "to mark in a fitting manner those who have been conferred honor upon their Alma Mater by a high grade of scholarship as undergraduates, by their attainments as alumni and to foster a spirit of liberal culture in the Engineering Schools of America."



Frank V. Hicks

After graduating, Mr. Hicks went to Bisbee, Arizona, as a member of the enginering staff of the Shattuck Copper Company. While in this territory during 1918, he enlisted in the service of Uncle Sam, going first to the Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Later in that year, he was demobilized and entered the service of the Washington Union Coal Company at Tono, Washington, as resident engineer, later coming to Rock Springs as Engineer of Standards.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, with Miss Ruth and Master Sherman, live in Wardell Court, Rock Springs.

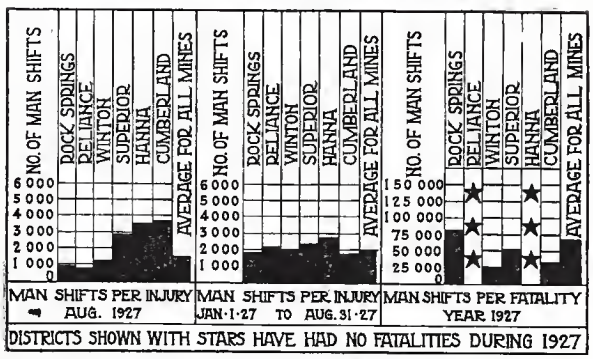
Where's Your H?

The English laugh at our accent. Well, it's time we laughed at theirs. One day at Oxford University a coxswain was short a man, and so he went out and scoured the roads. He found a likely-looking student in the highway and held him up.

"I say," he said, "are you an oarsman?"

"No," said the student. "I've never been on a horse in my life."

August Accident Graph



August proved to be one of the worst months for accidents that we have had for two years, twenty-seven accidents being reported from the six fields, and no field going the entire month without an injury.

After winning the safety pennant and the books for the first period of 1927, Reliance fell down badly during the month and presents the poorest record, with five injuries and but 883 man-shifts for each accident. Reliance is closely followed by Rock Springs, which reported twelve injuries and 964 man-shifts for each accident.

At the top of the list and with the best records are Cumberland and Hanna, with 3,639 and 3,538 man-shifts, respectively. The excellent figures of Cumberland and Hanna brings the monthly average for all districts to one injury for each 1,477 man-shifts, a very low figure.

More regrettable than the generally poor showing for the month, August marks the passing of Winton from the column of stars in our Fatality Graph. Frank Morgan, a loader, was killed by a loaded trip at Winton early in August, and Winton thus passed from the starry column. This death was fully commented upon in the last issue of the magazine.

There remain but two districts where no fatalities have occurred and which are still eligible for the gold watches to be awarded at the close of the year to those districts that have gone through the year without a death. Although Rock Springs has had one fatality, they are still eligible for a watch if they succeed in producing 500,000 tons of coal after March 11th without another death.

August Accidents

Loader—FATAL—Contrary to company rules and instructions, loader was riding between the loaded cars on a panel slope. He was caught between the top of the car and roof and so badly squeezed that death resulted a few hours later.

Miner—Was walking up his room when a "bump" occurred, causing some rock to fall from roof, fracturing his collarbone.

Loader—Driver was taking a mule up the manway. As mule passed loader, he tried to catch mule's tail and was kicked in chest, fracturing two ribs.

Miner—While working in room pillar, top coal fell, fracturing three of the small bones of the foot.

Miner—While working at the face, coal fell from rib, bruising toe.

Loader—Was pushing an empty car into his room. He caught his fingers in the car door, losing fingernail of one finger.

Loader—Assisted by his partner, he was pushing an empty car from panel to room face. A piece of top coal fell, causing lacerations of head and leg.

Inside Laborer—Was shoveling coal into Eickhoff conveyor pans. Fall of coal caught fast between coal and pans and he received extensive lacerations of foot.

Conveyor-Man—Driver was dropping empty cars into entry when the first car jumped the track, striking him in back and hips.

Laborer—Was pulling on a rope and slipped. He fell upon his lamp battery, injuring his back.

Conveyor-Man—Was working "duck-bill" ratchet handle when handle jerked back, striking him and causing bruises of face and hand.

Miner—Was lowering loaded car with rope and the snubbing prop pulled out. Rope caught foot and he was thrown down, lacerating forehead.

Laborer—Was recovering track from an abandoned place. In some manner he stumbled and fell, striking his head against the rib and lacerating forehead.

Machine-Man—While operating machine at face, his head and neck were lacerated by a fall of face coal.

Driller—Leg and thigh bruised by a piece of coal falling from face.

Loader—While loading a car, coal fell from face, striking shovel, and his hand was caught between prop and shovel, resulting in a sprained wrist.

Night Watchman—Was walking up some steps and fell, striking arm against railing and injuring elbow.

Loader—Was lifting a piece of coal on car. The piece broke in his hands, part of which dropped on his foot, causing lacerations.

Driver—While coupling cars, his fingers were caught, causing severe lacerations.

Loader—Was trimming top coal, part of which fell, striking him on foot and bruising great toe.

Dust Explosions

A statement by the Bureau of Mines says: "Pennsylvania anthracite dust of a volatile ratio of less than 6.6 per cent (ash and moisture free) has not been found to propagate an explosion, even in the presence of several per cent of methane.—It has been found impracticable in mining operations to maintain a sufficient amount of water in coal dust to prevent disastrous explosions. Humidifying the air by use of water-hose and sprinklers has failed as a general protective measure from coal-dust explosions in mines of the United States and of other countries. Germany, after disastrous explosions in recent years, has finally abandoned the method. Watering is only advantageous in preventing coal-dust from forming. Jets of water are recommended for playing on the cutter-bars of mining machines and, where freezing weather conditions do not prohibit, are recommended for sprinkling the tops of mine cars."

True

In striving to attain big things, the little things come easy, but striving to attain only little things, even they become hard. —*C. T. Gilbreath.*

At the International First Aid and Mine Rescue Contest, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

By State Mine Inspector, Lyman Fearn.

MR. R. A. COATES and I were chosen to represent the State of Wyoming as judges at the International First Aid and Mine Rescue Contest, Mr. Coats representing the Kemmerer Coal Company and I, the State of Wyoming.

We arrived in Pittsburgh Sunday morning, August 28th. Monday was spent in registering, meeting old friends and making new acquaintances.

Tuesday morning was what is known in rescue contests as the Bench Test. There were nineteen teams registered for this event; one team failed to show up, making eighteen teams present. These were composed mostly of coal mining teams, only three being from the metal mines. The teams were from the following states: Pennsylvania, eleven; Illinois, two; West Virginia, three, and Arizona, one. This bench test took place at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Langley Hall. The following types of apparatus were used in the test: Three sets of McCaa, one set of Paul, one set of Fleuss and thirteen sets of Gibbs.

Immediately after the test was over it was time to go to the big Pittsburgh Stadium, where the First Aid Contest was to be held. The procedure at this contest was different than that of any I had attended, all teams working at one time, there being forty-eight in number. The weather was ideal and an average crowd was present, judging from the other contests I have attended. The judging was done in a little different order than usual, one layman judge and one doctor, the layman judge progressing and the doctor receding by number. It was soon evident that the contest would be closely contested as there were a number of very good teams present. Five problems were given the first day and it appeared that the contest would carry ten problems.

In the evening there was a banquet by the Smoke Eaters. Mr. Coates and I were eligible to join this organization, so we joined and attended the banquet. This is an Eastern organization composed of men who have had actual service with an oxygen breathing apparatus and have worn it under recovery or rescue work. They discussed ways and means of rescue and recovery work. There is room for such an organization here in the west.

The next morning was spent out at the experimental mine, one of the most profitable mornings I have ever spent. We were shown how permissible powder was tested; how coal dust could cause an explosion, and a demonstration of the Rice Rock Dust Barriers.

The afternoon found us on the First Aid Field again. Five problems were worked. A number of teams in a tie. A tie problem was given and worked. The First Aid contest was over. Who were the winners. We all made guesses. We were given orders to be at the Bureau of Mines building at 8:15 the next morning.

Then the finals for the Mine Rescue contest were on! The gallery was a roped off area laid out as though it were a mine, with gas testing stations about every 150 feet so as to test the teams as to their knowledge of the various mine gases. The actual gas was present in the chamber. This contest took place on the campus of the Carnegie Tech. It lasted until 3 p. m. The Pittsburgh Pirates were playing the Chicago Cubs that afternoon and all were afraid that we would not be able to see the game, but we were successful in seeing it, and it was a real ball game. Pittsburgh won 4 to 3.

After the ball game we had to hurry in order to be at the Syria Mosque Temple in time for the banquet. It was a real banquet and the speeches were the best I've ever listened to at any of these meets. Safety was the topic of the hour.

The winning teams were announced. It's more comfortable hearing when one isn't a contestant. First place in the First Aid contest went to the team of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Butte, Montana, with a percentage of 98.25%. The Mine Rescue Team from the Penelec Coal Corporation, Seward, Pennsylvania, was the winner of the highest honors in the Mine Rescue meet. The rating of this team was 90.00%. The Penelec Coal Corporation also won the highest honors for the team having the highest rating in both the First Aid and Mine Rescue Contests. The team's combination rating was 92.475%.

At the Experimental Mine we witnessed a violent coal-dust explosion. The white patches in the smoke are flame.

WATCH YOUR STEP!

You have heard these words of caution so often that perhaps you no longer heed them. But you ought to. They may save you a sprained ankle, a broken arm or worse.

Therefore we say again—

"WATCH YOUR STEP!"

Questions and Answers for Mine Foreman's Certificates

Early in August, the State examining board held its annual examination of applicants for mine foremen, assistant foremen and fire boss certificates.

This examination, held at the Elks Home in Rock Springs, was an unusually difficult one, replete not only with practical questions but many were highly technical. It was probably the most difficult examination of this nature ever held in Wyoming. There were twenty-three who appeared for the examination, only seven of whom finished. Of the seven finishing, five obtained grades sufficiently high to be granted certificates.

A list of these questions has been obtained, and for the benefit of all employes who are contemplating taking the examinations in the future, beginning in the November issue of the Employes' Magazine, these questions, together with the answers, will be published.

We trust that these questions and answers will prove not only interesting, but highly instructive, to any employe who is studying at present, and eventually intends to attempt to secure a Mine Foreman certificate.

Salute Cumberland and Tono

All Honor to the Ten Contesting Teams in the Big Rock Springs Meet

"BE PREPARED" is the slogan by which the youth of our land is being trained in the Boy and Girl Scout troops from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This slogan may well stand also for the work done in the many months preceding the First Aid and Mine Rescue Contest of The Union Pacific Coal Company and the Washington Union Coal Company, held on First Aid Field in Rock Springs, Wyoming, Saturday, August 17, 1927.

It was a beautiful day in harvest time. Harvest of grain in the grain country, harvest of cotton in the south land and harvest of training and effort in our sage brush country for the teams which had so faithfully prepared for the day. For two days previous the teams and their supporters had been arriving by rail and by automobile from the rocky canyons of Southern Wyoming and from the timbered reaches of the State of Washington. The United States Bureau of Mines engineers, working tirelessly with our Safety Department, had prepared for the day of the contest. At nine o'clock on this beautiful Wyoming Saturday morning, the teams were busily employed on the field under the view of an interested throng of spectators; evidencing their keen interest in the humane work, were President Eugene McAuliffe and his daughter, Miss Kathleen McAuliffe of Omaha; Mr. W. D. Ryan, Safety Commissioner for the United States Bureau of Mines, veteran spectator of hundreds of contests, still keenly interested in the men and the work to which he has devoted his life; past first aid and rescue men who have since become state mine inspectors and operating men in charge of coal properties. These and many others, including the families of men in the contesting teams—all close students of the first aid and mine rescue work, watching it as ardently as the devotees of baseball and football do their chosen sports. To the music of the lively band from Reliance and Winton, the first of the combination teams taking part in the contest, prepared to enter the mine prepared for the mine rescue problem.

The Bureau of Mines engineers presented an agreeable surprise to the spectators this year by arranging an open gallery for the contest problem. This was a delightful change, in that while problems in past years have been worked out in an enclosed gallery, the work Saturday was conducted in a gallery created by means of low railings placed to represent the entries, cross entries and cross cuts of a coal mine. In place of the sulphurous fumes with which the old enclosed type of gallery was filled, the atmospheres encountered were represented by artificially created atmospheres in five-gallon glass jars, openings in the bottoms of the jars permitting the introduction of safety lamps and other testing devices.

As all the teams had completed the "bench test" they were arranged in order for the entrance to the mine. The "bench tests" are given to determine the degree of knowledge of the mine rescue apparatus and its us attained by the teams entering the contest. The mine rescue problem read as follows:

> "Smoke has been reported coming out of the Main East Entries. Two men are reported to be working in this section. Explore. Map is up-to-date and accurate.
>
> Working time—17 minutes."

The problem and the method of the test, as judged by the trained judges was severe and a real test of the knowledge and leadership of the men and the captains of the competing teams. From the viewpoint of the spectators, the problem was of manifoldly greater interest than the work of previous years. The Bureau of Mines engineers informed us that it was the first year that the work had been conducted in this manner and only the second mine rescue meet where the open type gallery with artificial atmosphere had been employed. The bottles containing the atmosphere to be tested are indicated on the accompanying map as "Gas Test" and one of the gas test stations may be seen in the photograph wherein Captain Andy Royce of Hanna is conducting his test. One of the five-gallon bottles contained carbon dioxide (CO_2) furnished from a standard water fountain bottle which was cleverly concealed in brattice cloth. The second bottle contained the carbon monoxide (CO) furnished by water displacement from a large bottle on the grounds. The carbon monoxide was secured from the exhaust of an automobile. About the time that the last two teams were prepared to enter the gallery, the supply of monoxide ran short and the work of getting the bottle outside of the field, where under cover of the field fence, it was replenished at the exhaust pipe of an automobile and thereafter replaced in the mine approach, flavored of a deep, albeit somewhat comical conspiracy, the secrecy being necessary in order that the teams be kept in ignorance of the nature of the gases present in the gas stations.

The sponsors of the various teams expressed concern as they saw their men going through the galleries of the mine. Mr. Hann, the Manager of The Washington Union Coal Company from Tono, who had brought an excellent team, prepared to take home all firsts. He kept an eagle eye ranged on the performanc of all contestants. Chief State Mine Inspector Lyman Fearn of Wyoming was very active in the judging. Through Mr. Fearn and his deputy, Mr. Dave Wilson, the field day received the fullest support from the Mine Inspection Department of the State. The ten teams completed the problem at 12:30 P. M., thereafter returning to the base at the First Aid Hall and securing a mid-day lunch.

The scores for the morning's work, while not announced, stood at that time as follows:

Cumberland No. 2	191
Tono	190
Cumberland No. 1	182
No. 8 Rock Springs	177
No. 4 Rock Springs	177
Hanna No. 1	175
Hanna No. 2	168
Superior	167
Winton	166
Reliance	165

Two-thirty in the afternoon found Safety Commissioner W. D. Ryan of the United States Bureau of Mines pacing the field and announcing in stentorian voice to be heard for half a mile, the work of the afternoon. The three problems, first aid to the injured, were given as follows:

Problem No. 1

Three (3) minutes will be allowed for reading problem and assembling material.

Treat the following injuries: Cut one (1) inch long on point of left elbow; fracutre of the right foot. Dislocation of left shoulder. Cut two (2) inches long on inside of left leg, five (5) inches below knee, arterial bleeding; and a cut one (1) inch long horizontally across the center of the forehead. Patient is unconscious throughout problem, and suffering from shock. Treat and prepare for transportation.

Working time ten (10) minutes.

Problem No. 2

Three (3) minutes will be allowed for reading problem and assembling material.

A patient complains of severe pain in the left side when breathing and is apparently unable to take a deep breath. On examination, a slight lump can be seen and felt two (2) inches below the left nipple. His left leg at the ankle is bent outward, there is severe bleeding and the ends of bones are projecting through the skin on the inside of the left ankle. There is bleeding from the point of the left elbow. Bright red blood is spurting from the bottom (arch) of the right foot. The patient's breathing is shallow and feeble, his pulse rapid and weak, his skin clammy and covered with cold sweat. Treat and transport twenty-five (25) feet, and unload stretcher.

Problem No. 3

Three (3) minutes will be allowed for reading problem and assembling material.

A man has been rescued and removed to fresh air following an explosion. He is apparently not breathing from the effects of carbon monoxide gas. He has a simple fracture of the right forearm four (4) inches above the wrist. He also has burns of the left hand to the wrist, the right hand and forearm to the elbow, and the right side of the face and neck. Revive the patient by five (5) men performing artificial respiration for one (1) minute each, change of operators to be made without breaking rhythm. Patient regains consciousness at end of artificial respiration, but suffers from shock throughout problem. Treat and prepare for transportation.

Working time ten (10) minutes.

Amid the buzzing of the excited fans from the various mining districts the work carried on. Manager Hann of Tono, standing directly out from his able team, assisted by strong mental urge and the writer suspects even silent prayer; there was no room left for doubt that the excitement was intense. The participants expressed themselves quite volubly in the matter of the merits and severity of the ten judges.

"Bill" Ryan paced the field in the height of his glory and seemed to delight the more when at the conclusion of the working of the three problems, a tie was announced between Cumberland and Tono. The Wyoming fans held their breaths at the thought that first place might be taken out of the State, and the judges proceeded to the handling of the tie. The problem was as follows:

Three (3) minutes will be allowed for reading problem and assembling material.

A patient is found lying straight; he is able to talk, but is breathing shallow and feeble; his eyes are dull, with large pupils; his skin is cold and clammy. He is able to move his head, arms and shoulders, but is paralyzed from the waistline down. He also has a compound fracture of the left forearm six (6) inches below the bend of the elbow, the wound being two (2) inches long with bones protruding one (1) inch on inside of forearm, arterial bleeding; and right ear. Treat and prepare for transportation.

Working time ten (10) minutes.

At the conclusion of the work-off between Cumberland and Tono, the fans pressed forward and as Safety Commissioner Ryan began his announcement, the suspense was evident. Mr. Ryan, however, with a delightful grin, told the expectant people that the scores would be announced at the banquet to be held at the Elks' Hall at 7 o'clock in the evening, and with that we had to be content.

The following is a list of the judges to whom we are indebted for an earnest and most difficult day's work in carrying out the successful meet:

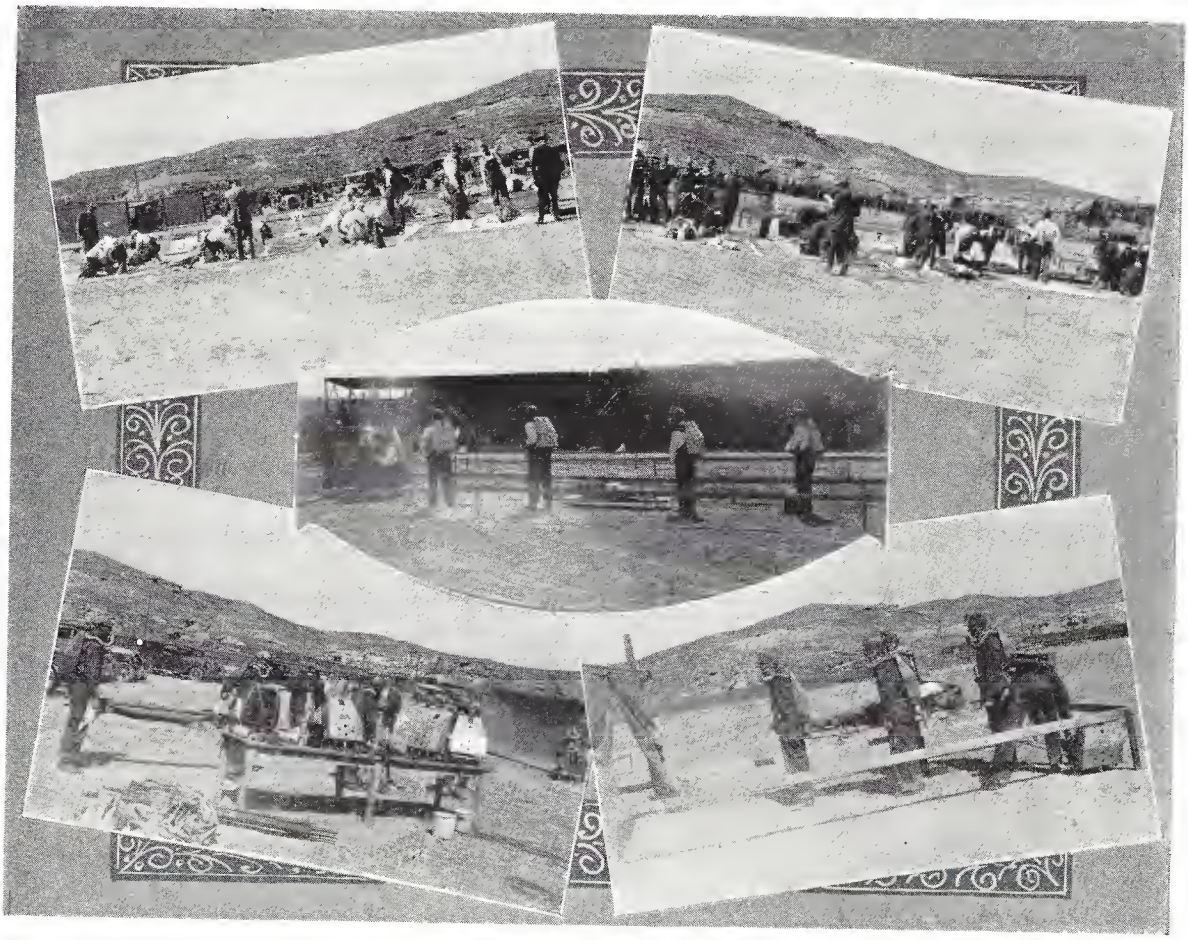
Dr. A. L. Murray, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake.
Wm. F. Murray, Department of Interior, Salt Lake.
James Dalrymple, Denver.
R. N. Coates, Kemmerer.

No. 2 Cumberland Team—Winners of First Place.

Left to Right—T. H. Robinson, Captain; Thos. E. Edwards, Rudolph Kobler, Patient; Frank Buchanan, Charles French, Burton Ballantyne.

Team From Tono, Washington—Winners of Second Place.

Left to Right—Fred Pontin, Captain; Jos. Mossup, Bert Peterson, Joe Patterson, Dave Gilfillan, George Wigley, Patient.



Scenes from First Aid and Mine Rescue Meet Held at Rock Springs, Wyoming, September 17, 1927.

Upper left—First Aid Teams Working on Problem.
Upper Right—Another Section of the Field with Te ms Competing in First Aid Problems.
Oval—Hanna No. 1 Team Pauses While Captain And'y Royce Continues with Problem at Gas Testing Station.
Lower Left—Superior Team Prepared to Enter on M ning Explosion Problem.
Lower Right—Winton Team Transporting Patient n Mine Rescue Problem.

K. L. Marshall, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Engineer in charge of car.
Verne O. Murray, U. S. Bureau of Mines.
Emory Smith, U. S. Bureau of Mines.
E. H. Denny, U. S. Bureau of Mines, District Engineer, Denver.
Lyman Fearn, Chief Mine Inspector, State of Wyoming.
Dave Wilson, Deputy Mine Inspector, State of Wyoming.

Honor Roll

Cumberland No. 2, Winning First Place:
- T. H. Robinson, Jr. (Captain).
- Frank Buchanan.
- Charles French.
- Burton Ballantyre.
- Thomas E. Edwards.
- Rudolph Kobler (Patient).

Tono, Winning Second Place:
- Fred Pontin (Captain).
- Joe Patterson.
- Dave Gilfillan.
- Joe Mossop.
- Bert Peterson.
- George Wigley (Patient).

Cumberland No. 1, Winning Third Place:
- Peter Boam (Captain).
- George Blacker, Jr.
- Samuel Moore.
- Clarence Bell.
- Charles Clark.
- Lawrence Rock (Patient).

Rock Springs No. 8:
- Harry Marriott (Captain).
- William Hackett.
- John Zupence.
- John Potosnik.
- James D. Thomas.
- Dan Hackett.

Hanna No. 2:
- Al Barton (Captain).
- Fred Silcock.
- Ed While.
- Albert Crawford.
- Alex Clark.
- James Crank (Patient).
- James McArdle (First Aid Trainer).

Rock Springs No. 4:
- Mike Palko (Captain).
- Thomas Overy.
- C. W. Demorst.
- Raymond Moore.
- Ernest Anselmi.
- C. E. Thobro.

Hanna No. 1:
A. H. Royce (Captain).
Thomas Lucas.
John Fermelia.
Ed Attryde.
W. H. Moffitt.
A. W. Bailey (Patient).

Reliance:
Homer Grove (Captain).
Richard Dupat.
Gilbert Ballantyne.
C. W. Hamblin.
Henry Johnson.
Jesse Forrest (Patient).
H. M. Kelly (Trainer).

Superior:
Adam Flockhard (Captain).
H. E. Hartwig.
George Noble.
A. M. Johnson.
John Soltis.
Ben Caine (Patient).

Winton:
Lawrence Witworth (Captain).
John Besso.
W. G. Adams.
Wilford Bell.
James Jones.
Charles Besso (Patient).

The scores of the teams as announced at the banquet were as follows:

Team	First Aid	Mine Rescue	Combination
Cumberland No. 2...	194.0	191	192.5
Tono	195.0	190	192.5
Cumberland No. 1...	195.0	182	188.5
No. 8 Rock Springs..	190.3	177	183.6
Hanna No. 2.....	196.0	168	182.0
No. 4 Rock Springs..	186.3	177	181.6
Hanna No. 1.....	195.0	175	180.0
Reliance	189.6	165	177.3
Superior	186.6	167	176.8
Winton	186.6	166	176.3

The engineers of the United States Bureau of Mines were very complimentary in their discussions of the results attained by the teams. It will be noted from the tabulation above that there were seven teams scoring from 180 points up to 192½ points. The maximum possible score is 200. The engineers stated that at the National Meet in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, this year, the team winning first place won on a score of 180 points and the team winning second place on a score of 156 points. Our judges were considered even more close and severe than those who handled the National Meet. From the above, we have every reason to feel most proud of the showing of our teams.

In the evening, after the strenuous day on the field, the contestants with wives and friends who were near enough to attend; judges and officials of the meet and officers of the coal companies met for a banquet in the dining room of the Elks' Building. Here announcement of the scores and prize winners was to be made. Some hoped to learn before but the news would not leak out. It would seem to be safely "sealed off" in Commissioner Ryan's pocket.

A blessing offered by Reverend S. D. Pyle was followed by an excellent dinner and then toastmaster George B. Pryde called on "Rock Springs' perpetual Mayor" P. C. Bunning who extended to the visiting First Aid teams a welcome from the City, suggesting that the mines were perhaps safer than the streets during the operation of paving and that he was glad they didn't each bring an automobile to further increase the traffic problem.

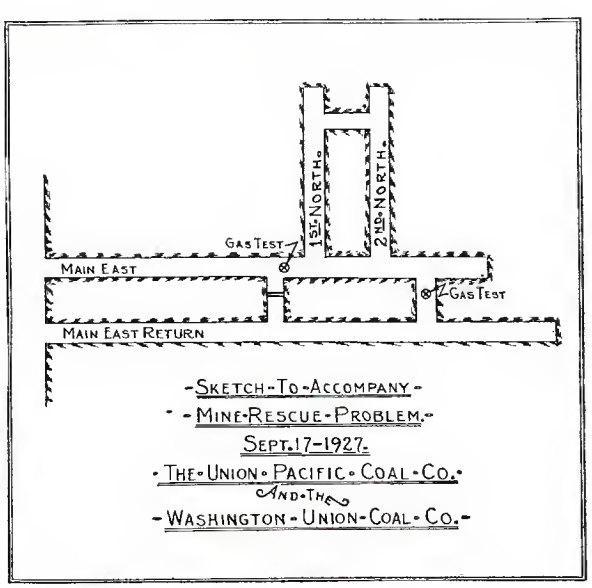
Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, was next called on and said that he recalled, as always when he had witnessed evidence of tremendous preparation and study and thought at a Safety Meet, that it was "the lengthened shadow of a man"; that Doctor Joseph A. Holmes of the United States Bureau of Mines had first conceived a Nation-wide First Aid and Mine Safety movement and gave the impetus to carry it forward. He paid high tribute to the men of the United States Bureau of Mines who say to the men they have helped train, not: "Go and do —" but, "Come and go with us." He also suggested that in these days when we were talking and thinking of heroism, expressed through the wonderful example of aviator courage recently acclaimed by the world, we should remember the men of the Bureau of Mines who always stand ready to help us. Mr. McAuliffe also complimentedfl the skill and sportsmanship of the participants suggesting that whether they won prizes or did not the achievement of such expertness in a humane work must give a measure of satisfaction not easily overlooked.

Mr. K. L. Marshall was next called by the toastmaster, who announced that Mr. Marshall had been promoted and was being transfered to another field. Mr. Marshall, who was accorded an enthusiastic reception, was sorry to leave and would always remember the men of the district, and hoped to get back occasionally, said: "I've been known by the First Aid men as a tough judge. I am a tough judge. It's easier to be easy than tough. But look, men, **Mining is a Tough Game. The Man Who Is Careless or Easy and Beats the Mining Game Is Just Lucky, That's All,** and if you can feel that the work you have accomplished is a benefit to yourselves and to your fellows; if you can feel that safety rules are not things just to be made and overlooked, **But to Be Observed,** then I will say that the thing has been a howling success."

Commissioner Ryan was next called on, and everybody saw the array of prizes he had before him. Would he announce the winners? Who were the winners? Mr. Ryan warned there was very much still to be done in the matter of accident preention, spoke of the work of the vBureau of Mines and said: "If we can secure the cooperation generally that we are getting from The Union Pacific Coal Company, we can go a long way toward reducing mine accidents."

Scores were now read and Mr. Pete Boam, Captain of Cumberland No. 1 team, called up to receive the third prize, and certainly there must have been rejoicing in all the camps of the Cumberlands since two prize places were now assured them. Tono team was next called as Commissioner Ryan introduced them as the men from Wash-

(Please turn to page 360)



Engineering Department

Is the Use of Untreated Timbers Justified In a Coal Mine?

(This is the last of a series of articles on the Use of Treated Timbers.)

By C. E. SWANN.

The Treatment of Timbers Having Proven a Profitable Investment for Railroads, Why Should Not the Coal Industry Follow Their Example In As Far As Same Is Practicable?

DECAY of wood is caused by wood destroying fungi. These are plants which grow in the wood and require moisture in order to grow. Therefore keeping wood dry prevents decay.

The wood is poisoned by preservative treatments in order to destroy the fungi and the deeper the treatment the more immune the timber becomes to fungus growth. Some woods contain natural preservatives in the heart-wood making them more resistant to fungus-growth than other species but very little natural preservative is found in the sapwood even in the durable species.

White pine is the best electric power pole for treatment, considering strength and life of pole. Life of treated poles variously estimated from twenty-five to forty years, untreated poles from one to ten years.

It has been definitely established that a moist condition with sufficient air to promote growth of fungi is the ideal condition for quick destruction of timber. The common idea that ordinary drying and moistening of wood is the cause of decay setting in is erroneous as it takes a certain amount of moisture, presence of air and ability of the fungi to obtain food from wood cells to form a suitable condition for decay to become active.

From the above statement of causes for the decay of woods it seems evident that return air courses in dry mines and the inby workings and return air courses in wet mines are ideal locations for the setting up of fungus growth in timbers and it is common knowledge among mine operators that timber used in such places needs to be replaced much sooner than timber used in other parts of the mine. For example, untreated timbers set in the outby end of the main return air course of Rock Springs No. 1 Mine, of The Union Pacific Coal Company located at Rock Springs, Wyoming, had a life of from two to three years, while similar timber set on the intake air course were serviceable from six to ten years or more, therefore under the conditions mentioned the treatment of timber to prolong its life becomes of interest if for no other reason than to attempt to reduce the number of timber replacements, thereby making a saving on the amount of timber used and on the replacement cost.

An article by George M. Hunt in the November, 1925, issue of Wood Preserving News states as follows:

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company in conjunction with U. S. Forest Service found by experiment at the Silver Creek Colliery near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, that round loblolly and short leaf pine timber treated in a simple tank, non-pressure treating plant with various preservatives and by various methods and placed along side of untreated timbers the results obtained were as follows:

(1) Untreated timber failed in from one to three years, the life of untreated sap pine averaging about one and one-third years.

(2) Timber brush treated with creosote remained serviceable for three or four years.

(3) Timber which was seasoned, framed, and then open-tank treated with zinc chloride or creosote was all sound at the end of four years and apparently good for many more years of service.

(4) Some decay was found in timbers which were treated in the green condition by the open-tank method or which were framed or broken after treatment, but the percentage of decay was small.

The cost of an untreated set of timber in place was about $8.50 and open-tank treatment by zinc chloride would cost around $1.50 per set.

In this experiment 207 timbers were seasoned and then treated with zinc chloride by the open-tank process before being placed. By May, 1925, 145 timbers had been lost by abandonment of working places, crushed by rock movement or the identification mark had been lost, leaving 62 still in the experiment. In May, 1925, approximately eighteen years after placing, 46 of the 62 were still in service and only 16 are known to have been removed for decay.

The results were so convincing that the company erected a pressure plant and has kept it in operation ever since.

The Union Pacific Coal Company has been using open-tank treated timber spasmodically for years for replacements in moist air courses. No definite attempt has been made to secure an accurate record of performance, but a general check of results obtained as outlined by the old mine managers indicate that equally good results were obtained as in the experiment quoted above.

A study of the information available relative to the life of mine timber shows an average life of untreated mine timber to be three to five years, while the average life of same timber treated ranges from nine to twenty-five years.

Naturally one of the main questions to be answered relative to treatment of timber for mine use will be: does the treatment of timber add to the fire hazard in the mine, and this can be answered by quoting from the June, 1926, issue of Wood Preserving News:

The literature on the fire hazard of creosoted wood contains two outstanding references. One was published in the October, 1924, Proceedings of the American Railway Bridge and Building Association, page 152, and the other, an older one, in the April, 1918, Quarterly of the National Fire Protection Association, page 299-413. Both show that creosoted wood when new is more readily inflammable than untreated wood, but that when it becomes older it is less inflammable than untreated wood. On the whole both studies conclude that creosoted poles and creosited timber, in general, are less subject to damage by fire than untreated wood.

This fire resisting quality has been explained on the basis that when creosoted wood is ignited a chemical decomposition of the creosote takes place during the burning. The decomposition deposits a protective coating of carbon on the wood and to some extent protects it.

Zinc chloride does not leach out to any great extent under mine conditions, but I am unable to find any authority who will recomend its use under wet conditions.

The results of available cost studies differ widely for different companies and different localities, due to cost of materials, freight charges, cost of labor, etc., but enough statistics are available to prove its use to be prohibitive in very few places.

In former years the coal mining industry has been slow to investigate the advantages obtainable from the treatment of mine ties and timbers; due mainly to the

ease and cheap cost at which same were obtainable, but in recent years a marked advance in cost is noticeable and it behovoes the coal industry to attempt to offset this continual increase in cost before it becomes burdensome.

The modern mine of today is drifting toward concentrated extraction of large tonnages through one opening with a consequent outlay of vast sums of money for surface and underground equipment, and if these operations are to prove successful all points where economies can be effected must be thoroughly scrutinized, and I believe the treatment of ties and timbers to be used in permanent or semi-permanent locations cannot be overlooked.

It has been demonstrated that paints and varnishes do not stop the growth of fungi, and that application of wood preservative by the brush method is only slightly beneficial in prolonging the life of timber in moist places, also the labor of open-tank treatment is nearly as great as treatment by the pressure process, therefore the logical method of procedure appears to be the installation of an up-to-date treating plant of small capacity at some central point in a large coal field to satisfy the needs of the district until such time as the results obtained would justify the erection of large capacity equipment with its consequent reduction in cost of operation due to quantity production.

The preservative treatment of timber is not a simple process, which accounts in a large measure for our hesitation in applying known results obtained by railroads and others, but the time is not far distant when the increased cost of timber necessary in mining operations will become a serious problem.

The use of treated timber would be of great value in mines which must be closed down for indefinite periods as same could be opened up quickly and cheaply.

First cost without due consideration of the advantages obtainable from the treatment of timber over a period of time makes its introduction into coal mine practice very difficult, but if it costs 50c to 60c to take out and replace a motor track tie, plus the cost of the material used, and interferes with the continuous operation of the mine the advantage of longer life for ties is quite apparent.

Modern outside and inside equipment calls for increased life of property, better haulage roads and timbering in permanent openings, and it has been estimated that in spreading the use of timber over a period of thirty years that untreated timber will cost fifty per cent more than zinc treated timber and sixty per cent more than creosoted timber, therefore it would seem that the treatment of timber for coal mine uses at least warrants a thorough investigation.

The Electric Motor

By D. C. McKeehan.

(This is the first of a series of articles on the electric motor by Chief Electrician D. C. McKeehan. Other articles will follow in later issues.)

THE electric motor is a dynamo electric machine used to convert electrical energy into mechanical energy by utilizing the principle of electromagnetic induction.

A motor consists of two essential parts: a magnetic field and a winding which carries a current in a transverse direction to the field. The force acting between the field and the conductors carrying the current results in the conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy in the form of rotary motion.

The construction of motors is almost identical with that of electric generators. In a generator the revolving conductors cut a mass of magnetic lines which causes an electromotive force to be generated in the conductors, but in a motor the conductors carrying a current in a magnetic field tend to move and consequently set up the rotary motion. Motors are classified according to the character of the electric current—direct-current motors and— alternating-current motors. Each of these classes is subdivided into several types, as explained below. Motors are also classified with reference to their speed characteristics as constant-speed, multi-speed, adjustable-speed and varying-speed motors.

Constant-speed motors are those whose speed is either constant at all loads or does not vary materially. Motors of this class are synchronous motors, induction motors with small slip and ordinary d-c shunt motors.

Multi-speed motors, or change-speed motors as they are sometimes called, can be operated at any one of the several distinct speeds, these speeds being practically independent of the load, but which cannot be operated at intermediate speeds. An example of this type is an induction motor with the stator so arranged that it is possible to re-group the coils and alter the number of poles and thus alter the synchronous speed of the motor, such as two-speed motors for driving pumps where it is desired to pump a small quantity of water and later a larger quantity.

Adjustable-speed motors may have their speed varied gradually over a considerable range, but when once adjusted the speed remains practically unaffected by the load. The most common adjustable-specd motor is a specially designed d-c shunt motor whose speed is adjusted by changing the field strength. Polyphase induction motors of this class may have their speeds adjusted by a cascade connection to a second motor or to an auxiliary commutator motor or synchronous converter.

Motors are connected in cascade when the current from the rotor of the first motor is supplied to the stator of the second motor. A-c commutator motors have their speeds adjusted by shifting the brushes. In varying speed motors, the speed naturally varies as the load changes, ordinarily decreasing when the load increases. In this class are included series motors for direct and alternating current, repulsion a-c motors and cumulative-compound d-c motors. Some varying speed motors are also adjustable so that the speed may be varied over a considerable range at any given load, but when once adjusted varies with the load. D-c motors with resistance inserted in series with the armature belong in this latter group, as do polyphase induction motors with wound rotors, such as are used for hoist service.

Motors are also classified as to the degree of enclosure provided in their frame construction into open, semi-enclosed, and enclosed motors; as to their general design into dripproof, splashproof, dustproof, dust-tight, explosion-proof, gas-tight, moisture-resisting, acid-resisting and submersible motors; as to size or rating into fractional-horsepower motors (those of less than 1 hp. continuous rating) and large power motors (those of 1 hp. or larger); as to general character of service into continuous-duty, intermittent and periodic-duty, and varying duty motors; also as to specific kind of service into many types usually designated by the name of the machine or equipment driven, such as crane, hoist, elevator, railway, mill, sewing machine, phonograph, etc., motors.

Alternating Current. A motor changing power in the form of alternating current into mechanical power. These are two general classes, the synchronous and the asynchronous. The synchronous motor is a synchronous generator with its function reversed. Its speed is fixed by the frequency of the supply and the number of poles independent of the voltage or load. Asynchronous motors change their speed more or less with load. They may have approximately constant speed, as the induction motor, or a variable speed as the a-c series, the repulsion and some other forms of a-c commutator motors.

An asynchronous motor is one in which the ratio of the speed to the frequency is not constant for all loads. A 60-cycle, 6-pole synchronous motor will run at 1200 R. P. M. irrespective of the load, but a 60-cycle asynchronous 6-pole motor will run 1190 R. P. M. at no load and at 1175 R. P. M. at full load. Alternating-current motors are also classified into two general classes as to the number of phases: single-phase and poly-phase.

(Please turn to page 347)

Underground Coal Conveyors in British Mines in 1913

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Sam Mavor of Mavor & Coulson, Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, favored us with a copy of a paper written for, and read before, the South Wales Institute of Engineers in 1913. Mr. Mavor is not only the manager of a company whose production, consisting wholly of mining equipment and machinery, is known all over the world, but he is also a distinguished engineer, one who has made many outstanding contributions toward the improvement of coal mining methods. From Mr. Mavor's paper above referred to, which is one of a series of like import, we have abstracted several paragraphs that deserve careful study on the part of those engaged in the operation of coal-loading machinery. It will prove interesting to many to learn that fourteen years ago progressively-minded British coal operators and engineers were confronted with a pioneering task identical with that which today confronts many American operators. We quote from Mr. Mavor's paper as follows:

"At the coal face, as in other industrial spheres, two groups of opposing forces are operative: on one side, economic necessities urging introduction of improved methods and appliances; on the other, the deadweights of custom and routine resisting change. Where the forces of progress are intermittent and spasmodic, instead of being applied with sustained effort, they will be neutralized or deflected by the opposing forces which are persistent and retrograde; with face conveying, the line of least resistance has too often been towards abandonment.

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"The writer ventures to think that machine mining by coal cutters and conveyors has a bearing upon colliery administration which has not yet had adequate recognition. In nearly every other industry there have been during recent years immense developments in the productivity of labour. These have been achieved by two principal means: (1) by increased use of machinery, and (2) by improved administration. The first is futile without the second. The machinery must be controlled by a higher order of executive ability and operative skill.

"The cost-sheets of every modern industrial concern exhibit increased cost of administration per unit produced, diminished labour cost per unit produced, with resultant reduction of total cost per unit.

"Coal mining as an industry, at least so far as work at the face is concerned, has not generally participated in the movement towards a higher standard of administration, but the indications are that it must do so.

"A comparison of the ratio of cost of supervision to cost of labour at the coal face will show it to be very low relatively to the cost of supervision in most above-ground industries. The underground conditions which render supervision difficult emphasize the necessity for it. By supervision is not meant policing of the men, but the careful planning of the details of the work by competent subordinate officials; the exercise of forethought, the guidance, instruction and training of the men in the manner and method of their work, and all that is implied by close and effective administration and, above all, adherence to system.

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"It is true that the demands upon the management have become more numerous and exacting, and that the day's work is more strenuous and anxious than ever before, but mining is not alone in this position. Competition in every branch of industry has imposed similar claims upon its managers.

"It is too much, however, to expect that a colliery manager, amid his increasingly multifarious duties, shall personally apply the concentrated and sustained effort requisite to the inauguration of a system which involves complete change of methods and redistribution of labour at the coal face. Some managers, inspired with enthusiasm for this particular problem, have won success, possibly at the expense of temporary neglect of other work, and some have failed because their attention was withdrawn by other urgent claims before success was reached.

* * * * * *

"Conveying, when started, has often gone on for a time with the momentum originally imparted, but in the absence of continuity of interest by a responsible official, effort slackens, the output diminishes and the system succumbs to difficulties of a kind which formerly were avoided by foresight and a controlling presence.

"At many collieries where the system is well established, and the officials and men have become familiar with their duties and the conveyors now operate with regularity and precision, the struggle during the preliminary stages was maintained against any discouragements and periods of high costs by an official who was determined to succeed and who would accept no denial. Success came gradually with increment of experience; experience in the management of the roof, in special timbering, in handling the apparatus and in dealing with the men.

"Additional conveyors quickly fall into the routine, and the whole process seems so simple that it is difficult to understand where all the early troubles came from. Oftentimes visitors to such collieries have been impressed by the utility, smooth working and apparent simplicity of the system, and, oblivious of the struggles against physical and administrative difficulties which most probably were the prelude to success, have gone home with the delusive idea that they have only to purchase a similar conveyor and send it underground to achieve ready-made similar results. Disillusionment and disappointment speedily follow, and the result is reversion to the former methods.

* * * * * *

"There is no apparent reason why the exact methods which in recent years have done so much in economizing labour in other industries should not replace the loose and rough-and-ready practice so frequent in mining. The necessity for higher organization in machine mining should not be a deterrent. Rather the introduction of machinery may be made the occasion for much-needed reforms, for casting tradition in the goaf, and for discarding local conventions and usages, with their fungus growths of abuses and extravagance that are so little in harmony with modern conditions and requirements. It is true that many local customs and methods are founded on cumulative experience and are not to be treated with disrespect or lightly abandoned, but, where established practice bars the way to progress, revision of method is the alternative to stagnation.

"The introduction of machinery at the face entails not only specialization of labor, but also of supervision. Labour is concentrated, large numbers of men are employed in relatively small areas, mining becomes intensive; and these conditions require increased expenditure upon subordinate salaried officials. Vigorous and sustained pressure must come from above and be progressively downward, permeating the whole administrative organism. Full advantage of machinery in reducing costs can only be realized where adequate supervision is provided, and salaries and wages should be sufficient to attract and retain the right class of men. The present scale of expenditure upon supervision is generally too low to secure efficiency

in machine mining, but the new conditions are favorable to obtaining maximum return for expenditures on supervision.

"The training of the subordinate underground officials and of the men has not kept pace with the development of mechanical appliances, and to this cause many failures of coal cutters and of conveyors are due. The labour-saving machinery of proved utility in reducing costs which is now at disposal, is in advance of the available skill to use it. Costly machinery is often committed to men who are quite ignorant of its construction, and ill adapted by their training to treat it with the requisite consideration. It is usual at Continental collieries, when a new machine for use underground is delivered, to take it entirely to pieces and to carefully instruct the men who are to operate it in the details of its construction, the functions of its component parts and the manner of their operation. This is surely a reasonable procedure; the neglect of it is not fair either to the man or the machine, and entails a costly penalty of derangements and breakdowns.

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"The introduction of machinery for increase of production and reduction of costs in mining, as in other industries, dispenses to a great extent with the necessity of skilled labour and raises the proportion of unskilled labour. But the manipulation of the labour-saving machinery requires a different kind of training and a higher order of technical skill in the men to whom it is entrusted. The problem of training a larger proportion of mining mechanics awaits solution, and it can be solved only at the collieries. These men must be pitmen first and mechanics afterwards. Much might be done by selecting intelligent boys from the pits and giving them a term in the mechanics' shop, and also, when it can be arranged, at the works of makers of mining machinery.

* * * * * *

"Many a conveyor has failed solely because of loose system or lack of system in timbering, and many more are prejudiced for the same reason. Not only is systematic timbering safer and more economical, but when it is practiced, the men feel secure and will devote themselves to their work in a way that is not to be expected if they are nervous as to their safety. The proper and methodical timbering which is essential can only be achieved by drill and discipline of the men; this duty may be borne by the under-officials, and requires time, patience and tact. The selection of officials with the necessary experience, energy and other requisite qualifications, and their adequate payment, will go far towards insuring success and relieving the manager of anxieties. The vital importance of this matter must excuse its reiteration.

"The writer has had frequent evidence of the readiness of Continental under-officials and miners to adopt and accommodate their practice to new methods, especially in regard to timbering. As an example, the following, received on the day of writing this paragraph from a member of his staff in France, is quoted: 'It is a pleasure to see how willing they are to be advised, and how quickly they go in for anything when they see the advantages.' This note was written with special reference to application in the mine of a method of timbering foreign to the officials and men.

"In this country generally, and in some of our districts notably, the conservatism of the men is difficult to overcome, but if progress in mining method is to be made, it must be overcome.

* * * * * *

"Mechanical conveying has opened up a new era in the mining of coal, and will probably have an even more important influence than coal cutters upon future methods of laying out the workings of our collieries. But the full advantage of conveying as a system will not be obtained by conveyors operated as individual and isolated units. As a colliery manager recently expressed it, 'Machine mining is not a machine put in here and there at random to cheapen a particular section, but a well-defined and organized machine policy to work complete areas—areas properly laid out with an eye to the future.' "

When Mr. Mavor read his most admirable paper in 1913, the conveyor as a medium looking toward cheaper mine costs had been in use in certain British mines for ten years. Speaking directly to the situation as it then existed, he said:

"Viewed broadly, face conveying has not yet realized the sanguine expectations of a few years ago. The system is in a state of arrested development; it may even be said to have suffered a 'setback.' The fact is that of all the face conveyors now at collieries in this country, a very large proportion are idle on the surface."

In the year following that in which this discouraging statement was made, Great Britain was plunged into the World War and little was done toward the refinement of coal mining methods. Germany had, however, made successful and extensive use of face conveyors in both coal and potash mines, and within the past five years numerous manufacturers of air and electric-driven conveyors, as well as many other forms of coal-loading machinery, have grasped the problem, and today conveyors of the shaker type are being put out in such quantities as to make it advisable to measure same in miles of conveyor rather than in loading units. That men connected with one of our own companies have added to the old hand-loading type of conveyor, devices which have definitely translated them into the full mechanical loading class, is a source of real satisfaction to the management, evidencing, as it does, the absence of the discouraging experiences suffered in British mines for many years. To such manufacturers as Goodman, Sullivan, Jeffry and Joy in this country, to Mavor & Coulson, Ltd., in Great Britain and Eickhoff in Germany, more than a passing share of credit is due for the progress made in the art of mining the world's coal.

The Electric Motor

(Continued from page 345)

Single-Phase. An alternating-current motor operated by single-phase current. Single-phase motors are of two general types: commutator and induction. Commutator motors are further divided into two general classes: series and repulsion motors, each of which is made in several types; also in a combination of the series and repulsion principles. Single-phase induction motors, without auxiliary devices, have no starting torque and have to be started by hand, therefore only a few small, simple induction motors are made. By using a split-phase device, a starting torque can be provided, and therefore most of the straight induction motors are split-phase motors. The desired starting torque can also be obtained by using the repulsion principle to bring the motor up to speed, this giving several types of repulsion-induction motors.

A motor, called a universal motor, that can operate on either direct-current or single-phase alternating-current of the same voltage has been developed. For this reason it is called a universal or interchangeable motor. It is a series wound motor, carefully designed to give good commutation and low losses. In spite of this the a-c power rating is not fully equal to the d-c rating, as a rule. Universal motors are usually made in fractional-horsepower sizes for driving household electrical appliances, portable drills, etc., with standard voltage motor.

(To be Continued.)

No Short Cut to Mathematics

"Did you know," the reformer told the editor, "that a fly lays as many eggs at a setting as there are people in New York?"

"Don't care to know it. When I want the population figures for New York it will be as easy to look up in the almanac as to hunt up a fly's nest and count the eggs."

Our Annual Garden Contests

My garden with its silence and the pulse of its fragrance that comes and goes on the airy undulations, affect me like sweet music. Care stops the gates and gazes at me wistfully through the bars. Among my flowers Nature takes me into her own hands and I breathe freely as the first man. —ALEXANDER SMITH.

Seed time and harvest!
Seed time and harvest!

SOMEHOW there's something entirely different about garden contests. They used to tell us that flowers, like babies, would not thrive for someone who didn't love them. And we're quite sure that the garden of the real Nature lover, who thinks less of contest than of beauty, is the most wonderful—always. And somehow we've never known a Nature lover who wasn't interesting. So, were it not for that we felt rather sorry for the judges who had been assigned a difficult task, that of choosing the most beautiful of many beautiful gardens, we should enjoy garden contests and visits to our neighbors' gardens. That's one of the comforting things about gardens, they are beautiful for everybody, for the passer-by and for those who live near, for every member of the family as well as for the gardener himself.

Flowers mean so many things. We well remember a little girl in the American army during the World War who commandeered her own and the monthly home allowance of the members of a tiny unit to buy carnations for everyone in the regiment to remember Mother's Day. They had to be gotten from a terrific distance, and some rules and regulations had to be set aside, but anybody would have said it was worth it. This summer we found, some 12,000 feet up in the mountains and beside a snow field, a perfect garden of beautiful blue flowers, with a wall of huge boulders so perfect it might have been made by expert hands. The mighty Tetons and Fremont Peak were visible from the point, but we rejoiced most in the rock-walled, almost snow-bound garden, and said with Tennyson:

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies.
I hold you here, root, and all in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.

But perhaps not anywhere are flowers more satisfying than in our part of Wyoming, where our hills are gray and things are mostly drab except where our gardens are. Tono, in Washington, finds it so easy to grow things and has so many natural beauties, beauties they share with us here.

Let's go around the gardens, at least to the prize winning ones. The judges have preceded us and have done their work well while neighbors and townsfolk looked on. Everybody was interested in the gardens and in the results of the judging. At Winton we must first stop at the home of John Starcevich, a blaze of color and growth. Second prize was, because of the inability of the judges to decide between them, divided between the "neatest" yards of Nick Kragovich and R. T. Wilson, so we call there. Such order! Honorable mention is also given to the following in Winton. Let's visit them all: Louis Tomasini, Hugh Slimmon, Club House, Louie Guitay, Bob Pezely and George Phillips.

And we must go on to Hanna, because there the winners have had the honor for the second consecutive year; the garden prize going to Evan Jones, and that for the neatest yard to H. W. Maki. They should now be given a medal of some sort.

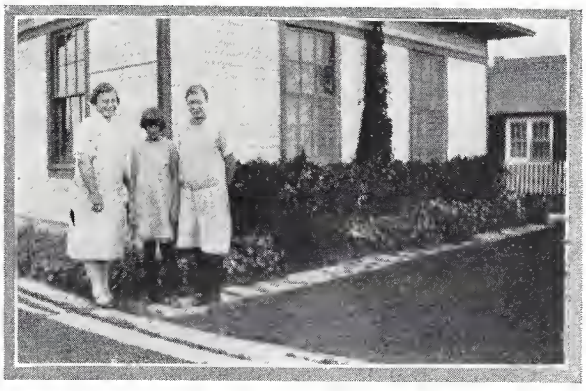
Cumberland always has wonderful gardens, and we'll surely enjoy visiting again the lovely garden of George F. Wilde, first prize, and that of Axel Johnson, neatest yard —a lovely garden, too. We saw these gardens in the spring when seeds were being sown and soil was being prepared.

Seed time and harvest!

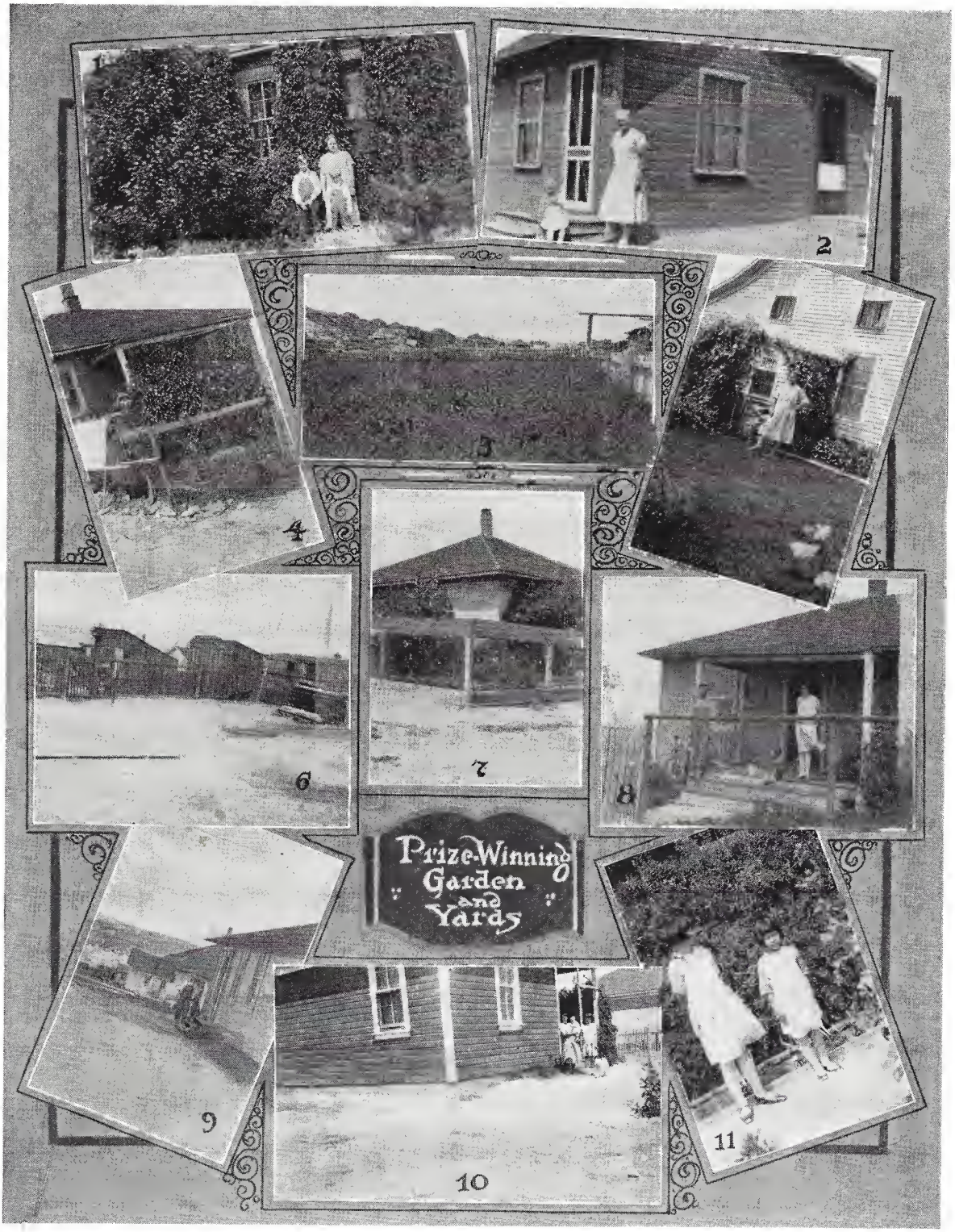
These homes, too, have the habit of winning garden prizes. Judges awarded honorable mention to the following: George Blacker, Sr., Mrs. David Miller, Seth Ackerlund, Evan Reese, Mrs. James Draycott, William Bean, Jr., Charles Addy, Mrs. W. W. Williams, W. J. Robinson, Samuel Wilde, Con Rock and Hubert Lacroix.

Superior lives 'most on the top of the world, and its hillside slopes lend themselves to quick growth and

Winning Garden, Cumberland. Home of George F. Wilde.



Axel Johnson's yard—Neatest Yard, Cumberland.



1. *Prize-winning garden of Evan Jones, House No. 250, Hanna.*
2. *Home of H. W. Maki, winner of prize for neatest yard, Hanna.*
3. *Prize-winning vegetable garden of Marko Knezevich, Superior.*
4. *Mrs. Katie Conzatti's prize-winning flower garden, Superior.*
5. *Home of Peter Glovata, Rock Springs, awarded the prize for the best garden.*
6. *Cleanest and best kept yard at Reliance, home of Jno. Holmes.*
7. *Garden and yard of Fred Wall, Superior.*
8. *Flower garden of Frank Menzago, Reliance.*
9. *Home of Edward Hanking, Superior, who won first prize for the neatest unimproved yard.*
10. *Neatest unimproved yard, Rock Springs—home of Matt Wilde, House No. 337.*
11. *Garden at home of J. Nakmuri, Rock Springs. The two Japanese children are from Point of Rocks.*

1
2
3
4
1- A delightful spot in the garden of Mrs and Mr John Norman who won first Prize in Tono
2- In the David Hall Garden, second prize at Tono
3- A hedge of flowers of Mr and Mrs Ernest Barber, tying for third place
4- John Suffel yard, third place

unusual arrangement. Let's stop here. More trouble for the judges. The first prize was divided between Mrs. Katie Conzatti and Marko Knezevich, so we see a marvelous display of flowers and an appetizing looking vegetable garden of wonderful growth. And then we must visit the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wall, who were awarded honorable mention, and that of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hanking, who, said the judges, have the most orderly yard they ever did see.

Someone wrote us about the Reliance judges and their difficulties in making their decisions, suggesting that they were between the —— and the deep blue sea. But they did decide, and so let's visit the Frank Menzago home and see the first prize garden and then go on to the John Holmes' yard, which was given place as the neatest in Reliance. And again we have this list of honorable mention gardens to visit: Tony Kusick, Gregor Kalan, James Rafferty (and here's Mrs. Rafferty with scissors and a help-yourself smile), John Grove, Gust Panos, Frank Zelenka, H. E. Buckles and H. McComas. A goodly list which has certainly added to the general liveableness of Reliance for everybody.

In Rock Springs! Oh dear, let's go all around. We know so many places where there are gorgeous flowers. But we have only time to visit that of Peter Glovata, first prize, and of Matt Wilde, neatest yard. More flowers: gorgeous ones. We said we'd like to visit them all.

And then take a Lindy-wise trip to Tono, where the deciding envelopes for the whole summer have just been

Yard of Nick Kragovitch, Winton.

opened and the points tabulated. In Tono judges visited the gardens every month and awarded points on the following:

General neatness	25 points
Garden, size and general order	30 points
Lawn, best kept	15 points
Flowers, shrubbery	20 points

A new committee visits each month and deposits its findings with the final judge. Tabulations showed the following result:

Jack Grim	240 points
Fred Planeta	235 points
Al DeWilde	230 points
Wilbert Friend	225 points
Henry Warren	225 points
Joe Adams	220 points
James Colvin	215 points
B. A. Peterson	195 points
John Schuck	190 points

Garden of John Starcevitch, winner of 1st prize, Winton.

But before we visit the prize winners, please may we stop and admire these roses, red American Beauty, Bridesmaid, Van Fleet, Dorothy Perkins and Burbank roses. Beauties, aren't they? We might stop in that delicious arbor a moment before we go to the home of John Norman, first prize, then on to that of Dave Hall, second prize. We'd like to borrow all this beauty to take back to Wyoming with us. Wouldn't it be wonderful? But even in Tono judges have difficulties and record a tie for third place between Messrs. John Suffel and Ernest Barber.

We rather feel like thanking the judges for doing all the work and leaving all this beauty for us to admire. And certainly we all owe a debt of gratitude to those gardeners for making our towns so much more beautiful.

Yard of R. T. Wilson, Winton.

Ye Old Timers

Jacob Norback, Member of Old Timers' Association

Jacob Norback, member of the Rock Springs unit of the Old Timers' Association of The Union Pacific Coal Company, died at the Wyoming General Hospital on the evening of Friday, September 2, after an illness of only a very few days.

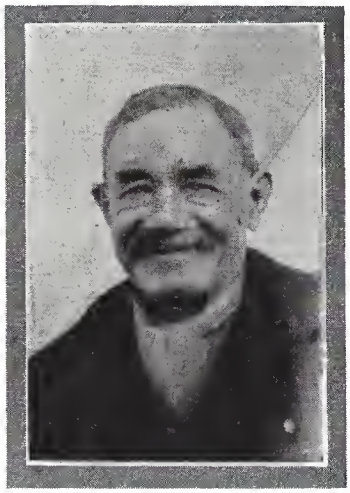
Born in Finland fifty-five years ago, Mr. Norback came to America some thirty-five years ago, beginning his service with The Union Pacific Coal Company shortly afterward at old Carbon. He came to Rock Springs thirty years ago and was a member of the United Mine Workers of America, Local No. 2309.

Funeral services were held from the Finnish church on Sunday, September 4, when Rev. R. Burt read the service of the Methodist-Episcopal church.

Mrs. Norback preceded her husband to the Great Beyond some three years ago. He is survived by two brothers and one sister, who live in Minnesota, and to these, we who had associated with a splendid fellow worker and neighbor, offer our heartfelt sympathy in their loss.

James Murphy Called

Few indeed are the citizens of Rock Springs who will fail to miss the familiar figure, the friendly smile and cheerful "good morning" of Mr. James Murphy, octogenarian member of the Old Timers' Association, who passed away at the home of his son, Mr. John Murphy, 409 B street, on Saturday, August 27. And few indeed of those who came in touch with this fine old pioneer and gentle old friend will fail to have been benefited by an acquaintance with him.



Old Timer James Murphy, Rock Springs.

Mr. Murphy was born in Crafthead, Scotland, December 7, 1845, and had he lived until his next birthday he would have been 82 years old.

He came to America in 1869 and lived first at Youngstown, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Mary McAlister. Later they came to Rock Springs and lived through the stirring early days of a new tiny town in a new state with all the interest that centered around a large and important industry.

Mrs. Murphy died years ago, leaving Mr. Murphy to be both father and mother to his two children, both of whom were at his bedside when he died. They are John Murphy of Rock Springs and Mrs. Thomas Lafferty of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Murphy was a devout member of the South Side Catholic church. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Father S. A. Welsh and interment took place at Mountain View cemetery.

Uncle Jack Ellis, a Real Old-Time Cowboy

A VISIT to a round-up camp for luncheon! "Death-wads" piping hot! Thrills! We were out riding and met two cowboys on the endlessly rolling and sage-brush-covered hills that skirt the vastnesses of our higher Wyoming mountains. Our guide knew the cowboys. Everybody knows everybody else in our North Country. An invitation to ride five miles over to a round-up "chuck wagon" for lunch. We could still make camp on schedule, so off we cantered after the riders, feeling 'most like we belonged to a military cavalcade.

The "chuck wagon" looked like an oasis on the rolling hillsides and it was at this, the social end of a cattle round-up, that we met the boss of the Green River Grazing Association's outfit, a gracious gentleman—and "Uncle Jack," a real old-time cowboy, who fed us "Java" and "death wads," as he called his most excellent biscuits. Not often have we been so hospitably entertained and not often have we met someone so entertaining we expected momentarily to have him "step out of character," but who didn't because it was real—as is.

Uncle Jack Ellis was born in Fort Worth, Texas, and 'most grew up in the saddle. He drove his long horns in the old days, and tells thrilling tales about the cattle drives to Wyoming when the range was open from Texas to western Canada and the trip from Texas to Wyoming occupied nine months of "moving every day," with fifteen or more herds on the drive and the chuck wagon was supplied only with dutch ovens to cook with and a negro or Mexican cook.

Great were the ropers and riders of that day, and this page of history, too, belongs to our Wyoming. Rough or gentle was the life, according to the makeup of the men who lived it. Mostly rough. Men fought and some died—and were buried. There was no law and no punishment for wrong-doing. The drive must go on and no one could be spared to ride out the tremendous distances to find the law.

Then came the days of the "nester," or small ranch settler, and many battles and—again—some deaths. And the cattle drive seemed so strong and the settler so weak. But the cowboys sensed that things must change as this song, a universal cowboy meter, tells:

The Last Long Horn

An ancient long-horned bovine lay dying by the river;
There was lack of vegetation, and the cold winds made
him shiver.
A cowboy sat beside him with a sadly drooping face,
To see his final passing—the last of a noble race.

The ancient Eunuch struggled and raised his shaking
head,
Saying: "I care not to linger when all my friends are dead:
These Jerseys and these Holsteins, they are no friends of
mine;
They belong to the nobility that lives across the brine.

"Tell the Durhams and the Herefords, when they come
grazing 'round,
And see me laying stark and stiff upon the frozen ground,
I don't want them to bellow when they see that I am dead,
For I was born in Texas near the river that is red.

"Tell the coyotes when they come at night, searching for
their prey,
They might as well look farther, for they'll find it will
not pay.
If they attempt to eat me, they very soon will see
My bones and hide are petrified—they'll find no beef
on me.

"I remember back in the 'seventies, full twenty summers
past,
There was water and grass a-plenty, but it was too good
to last.
I little dreamed 'twould happen, some twenty summers
hence,
When the nester came with his wife, his kids, his dogs
and his barbed wire fence."

Part II.

His voice sank to a murmur, his breath came short and
quick,
And the cowboy tried to skin him when he saw he
couldn't kick.
He rubbed his knife upon his boot until he made it
shine,
But he never skinned Old Long Horn 'cause he couldn't
cut his rind.

Then the cowboy riz up sadly and mounted his cayuse,
Saying the time has come when cowboys and long horns
are no use,
And while gazing sadly backward upon the dead bovine,
His bronc stepped in a dog hole and fell and broke his
spine.

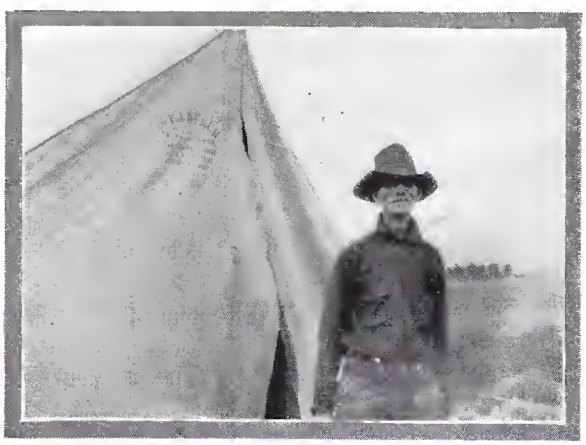
Finale.

Oh, the cowboy and the long horn, who pardnered in
'eighty-four,
Have gone to their last round-up over on the other
shore.
They served well their purpose, but their glory must
fade and go,
For men say that there are better things in the modern
cattle show.

But there's still romance a-plenty in the cattle grazing business of Wyoming—and in this, one of the largest outfits on the range. Uncle Jack tried wrangling dudes in Jackson Hole for a while, but found it "so slow" he tired of it and came back to where "you can ride out on the mountains and see the cattle if you get lonesome." We were very sure it would be more fun, and listened respectfully to Uncle Jack's theories about winter feeding the elk in Jackson Hole and thus making tame animals out of wild ones—a problem which is not yet solved.

This cowboy is at home "where the outfit is" in the summer and hies him to California or New Mexico or somewhere else in the winter. And whenever he goes we're sure he finds friends who appreciate his most unusual humor and his interesting stories.

And if we were permitted to paraphrase the song
The cowboy sang in Texas as his longhorns drove along,
We'd sing a song to Uncle Jack, a Texan on Wyoming
range,



Mr. Jack Ellis, who drove cattle on the Texas Trail and who is still, incurably, a cowboy. In the distance can be seen the trees that skirt the Roaring Fork.

Beside whose cheerful courtesy, who ever could feel strange?

Of course, we'd have to scout around and hunt for words a bit
Before we'd ever hope to find the language that would fit,
For the man that "packs the powders" for the outfit on the green
Is a man of real discretion, as we jolly well have seen.

And if we hoped to please him with "death wads" or with words,
While Texas Jack is on the job to feed his riding hordes,
We'd ask for half the cleverness the cowboy totes along,
As he wrangles, cooks and argues while he sings his mournful song.

And now we know that Scouts, with camp on mountain lake,
Could learn some things from cowboys, men who pioneer rules did make.
Scouts, too, are kind to animals; 'tis Scout Law number eight,
And courtesy like Powder Graham's, is really goodly freight.

The Cowboys' Prayer

While at luncheon in Hot Springs, South Dakota, in August, President Coolidge inquired for Badger Clark, the author of one of his favorite poems, "The Cowboys' Prayer." Mr. Clark appeared later, much to the gratification of the President. The lines reproduced below, taken from the prayer, hold a special and poignant appeal for those whose tasks take them far afield.

Oh Lord, I've never lived where churches grow,
I love creation better as it stood
That day you finshed it so long ago
And looked upon your work and called it good.
I know that others find you in the light
That's sifted down through tinted window panes,
And yet I seem to feel you near tonight
In this dim, quiet starlight of the plains.
I thank you, Lord, that I am placed so well,
That you have made my freedom so complete;
That I'm no slave of whistle, clock or bell,
Nor weak-eyed prisoner of wall and street. . . .
Let me be easy on the man that's down;
Let me be square and generous with all.
I'm careless sometimes, Lord, when I'm in town,
But never let 'em say I'm mean or small! . . .
Just keep an eye on all that's done and said
And right me, sometimes, when I turn aside,
And guide me on the long, dim trail ahead
That streaches upward toward the great divide.

Road Rules

An arm protruding from the car ahead means that the driver is:

1. Knocking ashes off a cigaret.
2. Going to turn to the left.
3. Telling a small boy to shut up, he won't buy any red pop.
4. Going to turn to the right.
5. Pointing out a scenic spot.
6. Going to back up.
7. Feeling for rain.
8. Telling his wife, hell yes, he's sure the kitchen door is locked.
9. Saluting a passing motorist or going to stop.

—Life.

A good sales talk is composed largely of ideas—not words.

For Whom Do You Work?

Every week or two you draw a salary, but for whom?

Partly for the grocer, partly for the meat market, partly for the gasoline station. To the extent that the necessities of life take from your salary you are working for the men who supply your needs—clothing, rent, amusement.

Do you do any work for yourself?

Get out your savings and loan account book, go to your safety deposit box and count your securities, estimate the amount of money you have invested in a home—to this extent you have been working for yourself and your family.

True, the food you buy and the clothing you pay for are for the family—yet these are temporary. Your savings represent your return on the work you do.

Work for the grocer, the garage owner and the rest of the men who supply your wants, but put in a lick now and then for yourself and your family.

The savings account, the life insurance policy, the deed to your home—all these are living monuments of work done for yourself and yours. They are monuments of enduring granite, guaranteeing, if they are built large enough, a twilight of independent leisure when your days of activity are at an end.

Don't forget to do a little work for yourself.

—*From Wire and Pipe.*

I started out.
In my automobile.
And said to myself.
* * *
That for the few hours.
I would be out.
I'd be as polite.
And considerate.
In driving my car.
As I would be.
If I were walking.
Through a store.
Or anywhere.
* * *
And the first thing I did.
Was to stop my car.
So another car.
Wouldn't have to stop.
And the man and woman.
Both smiled at me.
* * *
And a few blocks further.
Instead of trying.
To beat him across.
I came to a stop.
And permitted the man.
To go in peace.
And he turned at the corner.
And touched his hat.
* * *
And a truck came along.
On a steep right of way.
And the right of way.
Belonged to me.
And I didn't take it.
And the truck went by.
And the driver looked out.
And yelled: "Thanks, brother!"
* * *
And some little children.
In summer dresses.
Were on a corner.
All holding hands.
And I stopped my car.
And motioned to them.
And they dragged each other.
Across the street
As fast as they could.
And the biggest one.
Looked back and smiled.
And said: "Thank you."
* * *
And all afternoon.
Wherever I went.
Everyone else.
Autos and trucks.
And pedestrians.
Had the right of way.
And most of them waved.
Or smiled at me.
* * *
And they ranged all the way.
From three or four years.
To white-haired nineties.
* * *
And I felt so good.
When I got home.
I said to the children.
To pick out the show.
They'd like to see.
And we'd all of us go.
* * *
And I think that tomorrow
When I go out.
I'll try it again.
And if some driver.
Doesn't make me mad.
We all may go.
To another show.
I thank you.

—*By K. C. B., Seattle Intelligencer.*

Perfectly Willing

"I love your daughter and just simply can't live without her."

"Well, I'm willing to pay the funeral expenses."

The Brute!

William Brown was beating his wife again. She said nothing, but her quivering lips and heightened color told how it hurt her. He had been beating her with a sickening regularity every night for a week. No, he had not been drinking. If he had she might have overlooked it, but now—

Still he kept on beating her. She could stand it no longer.

"Bill Brown, I believe you're cheating!" she cried and flung the Mah Jong tiles in his smiling face.

"My Old Kentucky Home"

It was a soiree musical. A singer had just finished "My Old Kentucky Home." The hostess, seeing one of her guests weeping in a remote corner, went to him and inquired in a sympathetic voice: "Are you a Kentuckian?"

And the answer came quickly: "No, madam; I am a musician."

Obeying Traffic Rules

First Cockroach (on cracker box): "What in thunderation is all your hurry?"

Second Cockroach: "Don't you see that sign, 'Tear Along This Edge'?"

Two Million Gone

Miss Gibson was very rich and Mr. Hanna was very poor. She liked him, but that was all, and he was well aware of the fact. One evening he grew somewhat tender and at last he said: "You are very rich, aren't you, Helen?"

"Yes, Tom," replied the girl frankly, "I am worth about two million dollars."

"Will you marry me, Helen?"

"Oh, no Tom, I couldn't."

"I knew you wouldn't."

"Then why did you ask me?"

'Oh, I just wanted to see how a man feels when he loses two million."—The Kablegram.

Can You Explain It?

A guest at a hotel was complaining to the maitre d'hotel: "Your lunch today was terrible. I nearly lost my appetite."

"So? What was the matter?"

"Well, I found a hair in the ice cream, a hair in the honey, and a hair in the apple sauce."

"You did? H'm, that's funny. I can understand how the hair got in the ice cream. It came from shaving the ice. And the hair in the honey probably came from the comb. But what gets me is the hair in the apple sauce. I bought those apples myself, and they were Baldwins."

What Not to End a Sentence With

The Society for Pure English offers this dialog as a warning against the careless use of prepositions:

Sick Child: "I want to be read to."

Nurse: "What book do you want to be read to out of?"

Sick Child: "Robinson Crusoe."

Nurse goes out and returns with "The Swiss Family Robinson."

Sick Child: "What did you bring me that book to be read to out of for?"—Christian College.

At Last!

At a recent fair there was a balloon ascension and parachute leap. An old negro miles away, and knowing nothing about this, was plowing his field when he looked up and saw in the air a man coming from the sky in this umbrella arrangement. He was so scared he couldn't run. he just stood there.

The man came right down and landed almost at the old negro's feet. The parachute jumper didn't say a word, and the old negro just looked at him, dropped right down on his knees, and looked up into the man's face and said:

"Lord, I'se glad you come at last."—Pacific Coast Bulietin.

A Vacation

"What have you been doing all summer?"

"I had a position in my father's office, and you?"

"I wasn't working, either."

Embarrassing

"A penny for your thoughts," she remarked.

"I was just thinking of going home!"

"Give him a dollar, Mary," her father caller from the stairs, "It's a bargain."

All Change!

A gentleman slipped on the top stair of the subway and started sliding to the bottom. Half way down, he collided with a lady, knocked her off her feet and the two continued the journey together. After they had reached the bottom, the lady, still dazed, continued to sit on the gentleman's chest. Looking up at her politely, he finally exclaimed: "Madam, I'm sorry, but this is as far as I go."—Exchange.

A Long Time

"But lady," a marriage license clerk explained to a movie actress applicant, "the law compels me to record all previous marriages before I issue a license."

"Good Lord!" exclaimed her prospective husband, "and I've got a taxi waiting."

Cat!

"It must be three years since I saw you last. I hardly knew you—you have aged so!"

"Really! Well, I wouldn't have known you except for that dress!"—Judge.

Plenty Licenses

Lincoln, Neb.—A small boy sauntering down the street with two dogs was stopped by an officer.

"Have both those dogs got licenses?" he asked.

"The big one's all right," answered the youngster, "but the little one is full of 'em."

A Thoughtful Youngster

Mother: "Bobby, when you were eating nuts in the street car, I hope you didn't throw the shells on the floor."

Bobby: "No, mother, I put them in the pocket of the man who sat beside me."

Never Mind Baby

Gilreath was deep in a book, when his wife called, "Dear, baby has swallowed the ink. Whatever shall I do?"

"Write with a pencil," was the reply.

Safe

Catherine: "How are you getting along with your chaperon nowadays?"

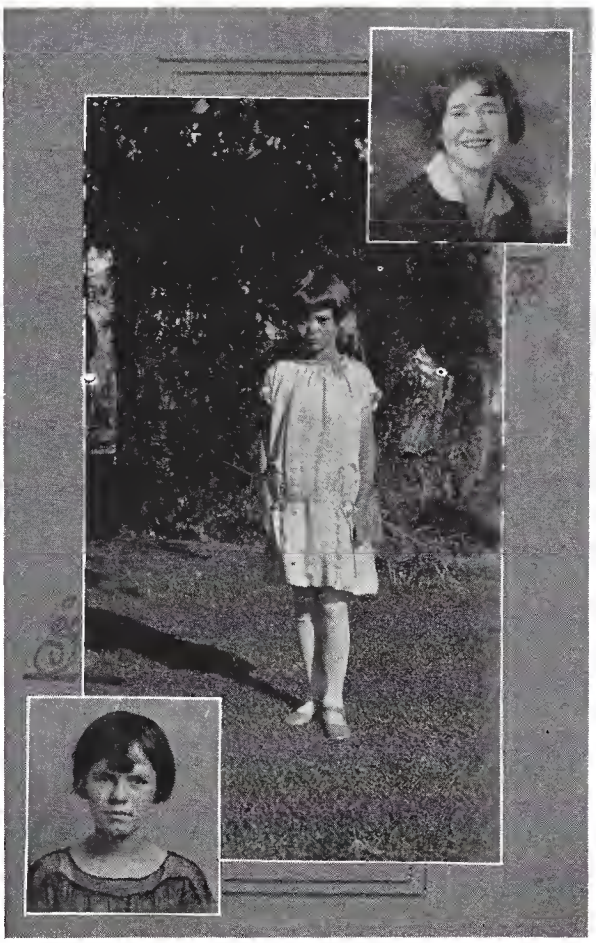
Ruth: "No trouble at all. Whenever there's anything doing I just park her in an easy chair with a crossword puzzle."

Girls all Girls

Leaders' Training Classes

J. McD.

We are promised by National Headquarters Girl Scouts of America that we will be sent a member of the National Staff to give Girl Scout leaders and those interested in Girl Scouting a training class in the technique and practice of scouting as soon as possible. This is something we have been wanting for some time. Schedules and courses will be sent out as soon as we have definite word from National Headquarters.



Upper—Miss Sarah Gibbs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs, Reliance, who has entered on a course of nursing training at Wyoming General Hospital.

Center—Frances Golob, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Golob. Frances is standing in the yard of her mother's home, Rainbow Avenue, Rock Springs.

Lower—Miss Lulu Bean, daughter of Mr. William Bean, Cumberland.

Miss Francis Erickson---Formerly of Tono

Here's another girl who was brought up in one of our towns who has has achieved distinction in her chosen field of endeavor. Miss Frances Erickson, who grew up and went to school in Tono, Wash., and later to the Washington State College, is the subject of a Western newspaper story which tells about her splendid work as secretary of and advertising manager for the largest Savings and Loan Association in Southwest Washington.

Miss Frances Erickson, formerly of Tono, Washington.

Tono friends of Miss Erickson have been rejoicing in the new recognition her splendid executive and creative ability has received.

Congratulations

We congratulate two former Scouts, Dorothy Mulkay and Sarah Gibbs on their acceptance for training at the Wyoming General Hospital. We shan't in the least mind getting ill now.

Maybe

It is fashionable to wear the hair longer, showing beneath the hat nowadays, and "they" say really long hair is coming back before long.

With the Troops

The Cumberland Girl Scouts helped with the Labor Day program there, singing two Girl Scout choruses which were very much appreciated.

The Rock Springs Indians took an all-day hike recently with Lieutenant Merna Shedden. The Indians are always ready for adventures, and they are splendid folks to go adventuring with.

The Dines Lone Wolves have resumed troop meetings with Lieutenant Virginia Davis.

The Bears' bake sale at Reliance was a splendid success, with Janette Zeiher, chairman of the soliciting committee, and all the mothers and friends helping with donations.

Mrs. P. C. Hagenstein, captain of the Superior Climbers, is vacationing in Iowa, where she took with her the good wishes of the Climbers and every single Scout who got to know her at camp.

Lieutenant Mary Foster and the Winton Badgers have resumed troop meetings and are to be found at the Girls' Community House every Wednesday evening.

(Please turn to page 357)

Reliance Relief Society

Perhaps the very oldest women's organization in Reliance is the Relief Society, which was organized thirteen years ago as a branch of the National Women's Relief Society of the L. D. S. Church, started eighty-five years ago, and which was one of the charter members of the National Council of Women of the United States.

A history of the National Relief Society prepared by Amy Brown Lyman for the International Council of Women, tells us that the Relief Society was organized March 17, 1842, in Nauvoo, Ill. It began with eighteen charter members and has now grown to a membership of 56,000.

Mrs. Richard Gibbs, President Reliance Relief Society.

The same report tells that the National Relief Society has, at various periods, emphasized movements that were of particular importance to the women of each era, but that the fundamental objects — welfare work, educational and cultural development — have guided the activities at all times.

In the very early days of Utah, the women interested themselves in the development of a silk industry, growing the cocoons and planting mulberry trees. It is related that Susan B. Anthony wore with much pride a dress made from this Utah silk. An early variety of the present Woman's Exchange Shop would seem to have been used, too.

The object of the national organization follows on down to the unit and develops, as in Reliance, a group of ladies who meet for broadening and cultural study and to plan deeds of neighborly kindness and helpfulness.

Mrs. E. Mason was the first President of the Reliance Society; Mrs. Dave Daniels, First Councillor; Mrs. Joe Sellers, Second Councillor, and Mrs. James Rafferty, the Secretary.

Mrs. Richard Gibbs is the present President and the Society meets twice every month in the Women's Club Room of the Bungalow Hall.

Woman's Club of Winton Elects New Officers and Outlines Plans for Year's Work

The Winton Woman's Club held its initial meeting for the fall in the Club House on Thursday, September 15, with twenty-two members present.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Mrs. Pat Sturman, President; Mrs. Frank Finch, Vice President; Mrs. Pete Marinoff, Secretary and Mrs. Pete Uram, Treasurer.

Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro, President, State Federation of Woman's Clubs was present to ask the Winton Club to join the Federation. The Winton Women voted to join the federated clubs of the State.

Delicious refreshments were served and after a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the Club adjourned to meet on the first and third Thursdays of each month in the Woman's Club House.

Kindness

WHAT in the world is it? We hear so much in our women's organizations about kindness, and we all remember—

"When just the art of being kind
Is what this old world needs."

But seriously, are we making the best use of our organized kindness? I often think of the most outstanding example of spontaneous kindness I've ever touched, rather than has touched me. It happened when I was at school. One day I was hurrying along a hall, when someone asked: "Have you met Miss ——— in Room —? She wants to see you. She has some things from Scotland." I thought I'd seen a lot of things from Scotland, was busy and didn't bother to call, but in a few days I had an invitation to the after classes from the same room and found one of the most interesting women I'd ever known. A woman in middle life, and I wondered why she was just coming to school.

Later that evening a member of the faculty told me her story. Twenty years before, when she was just twenty years old and was a student in a Methodist church school, which at that time prepared students for social service work in this same city, she was not going home for Christmas. Her home was in Virginia. She thought it would be fun to help with the Christmas work in a downtown church, and offered herself to the pastor. She was sent out to do Sunday School calling and to take Christmas baskets to the homes of some of the Sunday School members. While out, someone told her about a mother who was ill and who with two little girls lived alone, the father having died. My heroine went to the

Tono Club women enjoy their beautiful Club House.

little flat and found her Christmas vacation task being foster-mother and nurse. She nursed the mother until she died. Others came in to help until the mother was buried. There they left, for such is the way in a huge city. The little foster-mother went on caring for the two children and waiting for someone to claim them, but there didn't seem to be any relatives or anyone who wanted the girls. She made enquiries, but no one wanted the children. Then, without even consulting her own mother and with only an announcement to her school that she was going home, she took the girls and their few belongings and started for her home in Virginia. She later inherited the family home there, and now, twenty years later, her foster daughters having both married, she had taken a trip to Europe and then had gone back to pick up her studies where she'd left off.

Perhaps this couldn't possibly happen today, with the many children's protective and caring agencies, the net work of city departments that city has. It is entirely best that it could scarcely happen, but somehow the recital of the story of this young girl simply adopting the forlorn babies out-of-hand and carrying them off to her home because no one else wanted them, gripped my imagination and my heart, especially when I learned to know the woman, alive, interesting, a student, who did it.

Isn't it possible for us to give our allegiance to a cult, to a political party, to a particular theory, to a church group, rather than to the fulfillment of the definite purpose for which we are organized, the united planning for community-wide kindness, for national advancement and personal culture?

Mrs. Frank Golob, Rock Springs

One of the fine mothers of Rock Springs who has brought to the land of her adoption, many of the home-making qualities of the women of the old World is Mrs. Frank Golob of Rainbow Avenue.

Mrs. Golob was born in the beautiful little town of Staraloka, Jugo Slavia, a lovely photograph of which hangs in the cozy sitting room of her American home.

She came to America and, with her mother, who died in Chicago quite recently, she lived in the east for a time.

Mrs. Frank Golob, Rock Springs, with her three daughters, Mary, Angela and Francis.

Mrs. John Mardicott of Tono beside her rose arbor.

In June 1904 she came to Rock Springs with her husband who is a member of the Rock Springs' unit of the Old Timers' Association.

The Golobs have lived in their present home on Rainbow Avenue for twelve years where a beautifully arranged garden with an arbor, vegetables and marvelous variety of flowers which are generously shared, are a delight to those who may visit it.

Mrs. Golob is a member of the North Side Catholic Church. She is glad to be an American, to be in a country where a good education is available to every child, where earning a living is not such a difficult matter as it is in the Old Lands; and, too, she brings her share to add to the sum total of America's life.

An Autumn Song

There is something in the autumn that is native to my blood.
Touch of manner ,hint of mood;
And my heart is like a rhyme
With the yellow and the purple and the crimson keeping time.
There is something in October sets the gipsy blood astir.
We must follow her,
When from every hill aflame
She calls and calls each vagabound by name.

—*Bliss Carman.*

With the Troops

(Continued from page 355)

The Rock Springs Owlette First Aid team spent Labor Day and the Sunday previous at the New Fork cabin with Lieutenant Irene Souder of the High School. Two rides were taken: to the Willow Creek Ranger Station and up beyond the Upper Lake to New Fork Park—a real mountain ride. A most wonderful two days.

Question: Question:

Who forgot to bury their tin cans and other evidences of a picnic lunch eaten on the Rangers' trail to New Fork Park? First Class Scout Agnes Son rode that trail on Labor Day and 'most decided it was her duty to be undertaker. It was right beside a huge boulder, a marvelously beautiful spot, high mountain peaks just beyond and beautiful patches of wild columbine and moss all about. All spoiled by carelessness. But wait; no Girl Scout left this unscoutly camp. It was there when the first group of Girl Scouts, the Junior Officers, went over the trail.

Our beauty spots, even the seldom used mountain trails, should be kept in a Scoutly way.

New Hospital For Hanna

By Dr. B. V. McDermott.

AFTER twelve years of faithful service to the miners and the general public of Hanna and vicinity, the old hospital located at 225 Front street closed its doors for the first time, either at night or day, on August 24th at 4 P. M. and the staff bade it farewell and departed to take up their quarters in the newly remodeled and renovated Cottage Hotel, which the Company so kindly placed at the service of the community and which, henceforth, will bear the name of Hanna Hospital.

The new hospital, completely renovated and remodeled from cellar to attic, increases the capacity from nine patients to fifteen and the conveniences for their care are increased to the extent that it makes care of them a pleasure rather than a task, as was the situation in the old quarters.

The hospital has seventeen rooms and furnishes living quarters for an assistant surgeon, nurses, maid and cook. It is steam heated throughout. The clinic for out patients and minor cases is a great room 30x20 feet, with examination, treatment and dressing rooms opening off from it. The drug room, with prescription window, makes the clinic complete. The rooms are all semi-private (two bed) capacity and clean, bright rooms. The bathrooms are complete in every detail and well-fitted to fill their important part in every hospital.

The surgery, large and well equipped, enables the staff to render prompt and efficient service to patients with the least possible amount of danger. New sterilizers of the battery type, the latest type of manufacture, are used.

The X-ray room, for housing of mobile X-ray machine which is moved to the patient instead of transporting the patient to the machine, is complete in every detail, and this feature will be the most modern in the state.

The staff consists of the surgeon, assistant surgeon, first surgical assistant, day nurse and night nurse. A cook, maid and janitor complete the staff.

The clinic, surgery, corridors, baths, dining room and kitchen are covered with the best grade of linoleum and no effort has been spared to make this hospital one of the best in the vicinity. The cost has been great, no doubt, but it is to be hoped that the good derived from it will more than offset the expenditure.

The surgeon wishes to take space to express his profound thanks to each and every Company official who aided him in securing and equipping the new hospital and to each and every man who worked and labored upon it, and who so kindly granted requests that, no doubt, ofttimes seemed at variance with the normal outlines of construction, but nevertheless, time was found to make the changes and the surgeon wishes it known that he is not without appreciation and trusts that time will bear out this assertion.

New Hanna Hospital
Doctor B.V. McDermott in his office at the Hospital
Exterior of the newly remodeled and excellently equipped Hospital
The out-patient room ready to give instant service

The King of the Cats

An English Folk-Tale

By Ernest Rhys

ONCE upon a time there were two brothers who lived in a lonely house in a very lonely part of Scotland. An old woman used to do the cooking, and there was no one else, unless we count her cat and their own dogs, within miles of them.

One autumn afternoon the elder of the two, whom we will call Elshender, said he would not go out; so the younger one, Fergus, went alone to follow the path where they had been shooting the day before, far across the mountains.

He meant to return home before the early sunset; however, he did not do so, and Elshender became very uneasy as he waited in vain till long after their usual supper-time. At last Fergus returned, wet and exhausted, nor did he explain why he was so late.

But after supper when the two brothers were seated before the fire, on which the peat crackled cheerfully, the dogs lying at their feet, and the old woman's black cat sitting gravely with half-shut eyes on the hearth between them, Fergus recovered himself and began to tell his adventures.

"You must be wondering," said he, "what made me late. I have had a very, very strange adventure today. I hardly know what to say about it. I went, as I told you I should, along our yesterday's track. A mountain fog came on just as I was about to turn homewards, and I completely lost my way. I wandered about for a long time, not knowing where I was, till at last I saw a light and made for it, hoping to get help.

"As I came near it, it disappeared, and I found myself close to an old oak tree. I climbed into the branches, the better to look for the light, and, behold! there it was right beneath me, inside the hollow trunk of the tree. I seemed to be looking down into a church, where a funeral was taking place. I heard singing, and saw a coffin surrounded by torches, all carried by—but I know you won't believe me, Elshender, if I tell you."

His brother eagerly begged him to go on, and threw a dry peat on the fire to encourage him. The dogs were sleeping quietly, but the cat was sitting up, and seemed to be listening just as carefully and cannily as Elshender himself. Both brothers, indeed, turned their eyes on the cat as Fergus took up his story.

"Yes," he continued, "it is as true as I sit here. The coffin and the torches were both carried by cats, and upon the coffin were marked a crown and a scepter!"

He got no farther, for the black cat started up, shrieking:

"My stars! old Peter's dead, and I'm the King o' the Cats!" then rushed up the chimney and was seen no more.

The Old Witch

By the Brothers Grimm (Translated)

THERE was once a little girl who was very willful and who never obeyed when her elders spoke to her. So how could she be happy?

One day she said to her parents: "I have heard so much of the old witch that I will go and see her. People say she is a wonderful old woman, and has many marvelous things in her house, and I am very curious to see them."

But her parents forbade her going, saying: "The witch is a wicked old woman, who performs many godless deeds; and if you go near her you are no longer a child of ours."

The girl, however, would not turn back at her parents' command, but went to the witch's house. When she arrived there, the old woman asked her:

"Why are you so pale?"

"Ah," she replied, trembling all over, "I have frightened myself so with what I have just seen."

"And what did you see?" inquired the old witch.

"I saw a black man on your steps."

"That was a collier," replied she.

"Then I saw a gray man."

"That was a sportsman," said the old woman.

"After him I saw a blood-red man."

"That was a butcher," replied the old woman.

"But, oh, I was most terrified," continued the girl, "when I peeped through your window and saw not you, but a creature with a fiery head."

"Then you have seen the witch in her proper dress," said the old woman. "For you I have long waited, and now you shall give me light."

So saying, the witch changed the little girl into a block of wood, and then threw it on the fire; and when it was fully alight, she sat down on the hearth and warmed herself, saying:

"How good I feel! The fire has not burned like this for a long time!"

Every year of my life I grow more convinced that it is wiser and best to fix one's attention on the beautiful and the good, and dwell as little as possible on the evil and false. —*Cecil.*

Salute Cumberland and Tono

(Continued from page 343)

ington and tremendous applause greeted the announcement that they were the winners of the second prize which was here presented. Cumberland No. 2, winners of the first prize were called to the front and since T. H. Robinson, Captain, said "Lindy had nothing on him this night", his men mounted him on their shoulders in lieu of an areoplane and the audience rose to their feet in appreciation of this group as cheers shook the banquet hall.

When the echoes died away and while the Cumberland men adjusted the fine gold watches they'd won, Mr. Pryde called on Mr. William Hann, Manager of The Washington Union Coal Company who said that his men were really trying to be considerate of him since his wife had declared that he must buy her a gold wrist watch if the men of Tono came back with the first prize

Mr. Lyman Fearn, State Mine Inspector, 'most needed an aeroplane, too, because here was the team of Cumberland 2, his old team, with whom he'd won before, again at the top. Still Mr. Fearn recalled the first contest he'd attended where Mr. George Brown of Superior won and he was at the bottom of the list. Mr. Fearn closed with an earnest plea for greater care and the development of a safety consciousness on the part of every miner. Mr. George B. Pryde, toastmaster, having related a most entertaining dose of Scottish stories, here dismissed the gathering until next year.

Well Trained

Wifey: "While we were coming out, do you know what you did?"

Hubby: "No, but I'll admit I was wrong. What was it?"

He'll Qualify

Student—What will it cost me to have my car fixed?

Garage Man—What's the matter with it?

Student—I don't know.

Garage Man—Fifty-two dollars and sixty cents.—Passing Show.

Good Estimate

"Do you know anything about farming?"

"Well, I know how to complain about the weather."

A picture of the lake taken from Upper Newfork.

Winton

Mrs. William Kinyon and family are enjoying a visit with relatives in California, having made the trip overland.

M. H. Messinger was a business visitor in Denver the latter part of August, accompanying the store managers on a fall buying trip.

A miscellaneous shower was given on Thursday night, August 25th, in honor of Mrs. Frank Finch. Mrs. Finch received many gifts in remembrance of the occasion.

Mrs. G. A. Neal and daughter have returned from a trip to New Mexico, where she was vacationing with her parents.

The Boy Scouts have been enjoying the swimming pool in Rock Springs the past month. Those passing the swimming test were William Benson and William Thomas.

Miss Mildred Foster is visiting at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Price, in Rock Springs this month.

The Scouts have planned a series of dances to be given this winter, the hall having been engaged for a dance every Saturday night. The local syncopators—The Krazy Kats—will furnish the music.

The Reliance and Winton bands furnished music for the First Aid and Mine Rescue contest, which was held September 17th at Rock Springs.

Wiley Baucum and family were visiting friends at Winton.

A farewell party was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Sutton at the Community House September 7. Cards were the diversion of the evening, after which the gang "tea-kettled" for a while. The Suttons were the recipients of some very useful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wise unexpectedly entertained thirty guests at the thirteenth anniversary of their marriage. The musical selections were greatly enjoyed, with "Skinny" Carlson being the accompanist to his own singing on the piano-player.

John Retford is spending his two weeks' vacation at Winton—reassembling tenements.

The Tennis Club is putting the finishing touches to the new tennis court.

James Herd stole a march from the band and was married in Salt Lake. The "newlies" are housekeeping in Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warinner of Superior were the guests of Mrs. Kate Warinner on September 10th.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Norris and baby left for Los Angeles, California, where they will locate.

Rose and Arthur Chaussart spent several weeks in Hanna during the month, visiting relatives and old friends.

Mrs. Morris Ellis has returned from Pocatello, Idaho, where she was called several weeks ago, on account of the illness of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hood spent a pleasant vacation at Thermopolis, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Nugent with Bessie and James Nugent, drove to Denver for their vacation. While in Denver they visited Catherine who is in training at the St. Joseph's Hospital.

Mrs. C. A. Sheets entertained the members of the bridge club on August 18. Prize winners were Mrs. Fred Robinson, first prize; Mrs. Paul Jones, second; and Mrs. William Higley, consolation.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Pelligrini returned to Superior after an absence of four months. Mr. and Mrs. Pelligrini have been to Italy, visiting their old home.

Mrs. Otto Winkler and little daughter, Maxine, are visiting the Barwicks. Mr. and Mrs. Winkler are located at Glendive, Montana.

On August 23rd, Mrs. Rudolph Prevedel entertained at a shower in honor of Mrs. Ralph Hiner. Five hundred was played and the prizes won by Mrs. Nie Mettam, first; Mrs. Leslie Law, second; and Mrs. Wm. Higley, consolation.

The members of the Altar Society were entertained on August 23rd at the home of Mrs. John Yedinak. The prize winers at Five Hundred were Mrs. Steve Dugas, first; Mrs. Hugh McLean, second; and Mrs. Warinner, the booby.

The people of Superior were very much grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Carl Gerke, which occurred recently at Sandpoint, Idaho. Mrs. Gerke was postmistress here for several years. She is survived by her husband who was a former employee of the Union Pacific Coal Company.

The first Community dance was held at the Opera House September 17th, the Community Council being host to the Superior and South Superior teachers. The fore part of the evening was taken up by a short program. The program consisted of a short concert by the South Superior Junior High School Orchestra. Their rendition of several numbers from "The Bohemian Girl" were much appreciated. This was followed by a vocal solo by Mrs. E. Swanson, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. F. Whitetree, and the introductions of the teachers of the South Superior and Superior schools. The remainder of the evening being taken up by dancing to the music of a Brunswick Panatrope.

Hanna

With vacation days over our young folks are back at school. Some attending school and some teaching. Those who are away teaching are: Misses Jeane Milliken and Millie Chadwick at Cokeville, Wyoming; Mabel Massey and Lempi Matson at Oakley; Alice Christensen, Superior; Edna Klaseen, Medicine Bow; Vendla Huhtala, Winton; Rose Harrison, Sailor Creek; and Jane Wright, New Mexico. Mabel and Beth Wright, and Anna Annala will attend school at Greeley, Colorado. Jessie Benedict, Lucille Love, Leona Tate and others will attend the University at Laramie. John Hakala, William and James Clegg will attend school in Illinois.

The Hanna School opened on September 6th. We have a new department this year, a kindergarten has been added with a good enrollment.

Evelyn and Dorothy Brindley, Hanna.

Labor Day was celebrated by a very interesting program under the auspices of the U. M. W. A. and consisted of a parade in the morning led by the Band, contests of all sorts; races, jumping, First Aid contest and even a greased pole to climb and a greased pig to chase.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Buehler and daughter Margaret and Misses Jessie, Florence, and Dorothy Benedict motored over Snowy Range on September 2nd going on to Cheyenne and returned the next day.

Miss Greeta Johnson left for Torrington, Wyoming, where she will teach this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Barnett visited with Mrs. Barnett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lepponen.

Mrs. Lynnwood Smith returned from Seattle, Wash., where she spent the summer visiting her parents.

Gust Malmberg and Sylvester Huhtala motored to California for a month's vacation.

Miss Florence Woods of Cheyenne visited friends in Hanna during August. She was the house guest of Mrs. Joe Maxson.

Miss Tommy Dickinson and Mr. Sam While were married on August 27th at the Methodist Parsonage at Ogden, Utah. Their many friends wish them the greatest of happiness in their married life.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hathis are the proud parents of a baby, born on Wednesday, September 7th.

The Parent-Teachers' Association held their first meeting on Thursday, September 8th, at the school. Several selections were played by the band, after which a very nice lunch was served.

George Warburton spent three weeks in Denver learning the barber trade.

Henry Anderson and Mrs. Veete Strong (colored) were married on September 6th by Rev. Bacon. Mr. Anderson and Mrs. Strong toured Yellowstone Park and Utah during July. Mrs. Anderson comes from Haygood, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Maxson and son left for Dawson, N. M., where Mr. Maxson has accepted a position. Their many friends regret to have them leave, as they have lived in Hanna for several years and will be greatly missed.

Mr. Joe Lemoine is the new foreman at No. 4 mine in Mr. Maxson's place.

We are proud of our new hospital, which was opened on August 24th as the remodeled building which used to be the Cottage Home Hotel.

The Reverend and Mrs. J. M. Johnson attended the Methodist conference at Rock Springs on September 16th and 17th.

Mrs. John Lee and children spent September 2nd in Cheyenne.

The Boy Scouts, with their Scoutmaster, James McArdle, spent the last two weeks of August at Rattlesnake.

Reliance

The First Aid Club and the Relief Society joined in tendering a farewell party to Mr. and Mrs Wm. Spence before their departure for Winton. A beautiful floor lamp was presented to Mrs. Spence and everybody expressed regret at losing them from Reliance, wishing them every success in their new location and many visits back.

George Berakis returned here this week after spending a three months' vacation at his former home in Greece.

Miss Gail Robertson of Reliance is teaching at Fourteen Mile this year.

Miss Edythe Belle Holmes, who has gone to Greeley, Colo., to continue her studies, was the honoree of a delightfully arranged handkerchief shower on the evening of Friday, September 9th.

The Nicoladis family have as their house guest Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hindson of Utah.

Little Harriet Thomas entertained a delightful group of her young friends on her birthday, Saturday, September 10th.

The Woman's Club resumed its meetings on Tuesday, September 13th, with Mrs. S. H. Buckles, president, in the chair.

Miss Rachel Buckles returned from Laramie, where she spent her vacation, in time for the opening of the local High School.

Mrs. Floyd Roberts has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kelly.

Miss Christina Koragi returned from Salt Lake City on Saturday, September 3rd.

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whalen have been visiting with their daughter, Mrs. Nellie George, at Superior.

Miss Mary Taylor, bookkeeper at the store, has returned from a vacation spent in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Condie are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son born on August 22nd.

Alfred Robertson, who was injured in No. 8 Mine on August 7th, is still confined to his home where he is slowly recovering.

Miss Bernice Harris, of Evanston, is visiting her sister Mrs. F. L. McCarty .

Mrs. James Gonzales is recovering from a major operation performed at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Raino Matson, of the Material Office, underwent a minor operation for the removal of his tonsils, at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Master Sherman Hicks, young son of Frank V. Hicks, ready to help the Wyoming cowboys do their stuff.

Albert Hardin has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent with relatives in Bedford, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Subic are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born on September 2nd.

Jack Dewar has returned from a vacation spent in the Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Thomas L. Armstrong is visiting with relatives in Kemmerer.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Blakely have moved to Reliance where Mr. Blakely is now employed. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Anselmi have moved into the house vacated by the Blakelys on 11th Street.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Medill, of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, have returned to their home after a visit here with Mrs. Medill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Darling.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barwick, of Superior, visited on Sunday, September 11th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Ward, on 2nd Street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Buxton have moved to Reliance where Mr. Buxton is now employed.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moon, Sr., are visiting with relatives in Frontier, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Hansen have returned from a vacation spent in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Brooks have returned from a visit in Thermopolis.

Frank Madison, of Blazon, spent Labor Day here, renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Madison formerly worked in No. 4 Mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yrkkola are visiting with relatives in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cook have moved into the house recently vacated by E. P. Myers, on Third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Ackerland motored down from Cumberland on Sunday, September 11th, and visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams, returning home the same day.

Mrs. C. H. Durham returned after a three months' visit with relatives at Long Beach, California.

Cumberland

The ladies of the L. D. S. Relief Society and other friends gave a farewell party in honor of Mrs. W. W. Williams who is leaving for her new home in Ogden, Utah. Mrs. Williams has been a resident of Cumberland for twenty-six years and will be greatly missed by the entire community.

Mrs. W. W. Williams who has been a resident of Cumberland for twenty-six years and has now gone to Ogden, Utah, to live.

Friends of Mrs. David Miller will be pleased to hear of her recovery from her recent illness.

Miss Smith, former Cumberland teacher, visited at the home of Miss Alberta Bean.

Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell have returned from Los Angeles, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright Walker spent their vacation at Portland, Oregon. Mr. Walker says he didn't once need his big drum to scare his car into going.

Three new babies have arrived in Cumberland: a baby girl at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Daniels; a baby boy at the Gramacci home and a baby boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dominnic Martin.

Charles Manazot, an Old Timer of Cumberland, passed away at the Kemmerer Hospital, August 29, from injuries he sustained in a fall at his home. Mr. Manazot was born at LaTore Anunziate in Naples, Italy, October 15, 1862. He is survived by his widow and five children.

June, Mary and Grant Hays, children of Mr. and Mrs. Ishmeal Hays, Cumberland, Wyoming.

Miss Signa Robinson is improving after her recent operation at Kemmerer Hospital.

Mrs. John Kobler and Mrs. Robinson, Jr., have recovered from appendicitis operations and are able to be at home again.

Mr. and Mrs. Wylam and children, Mrs. Massie and son, Mrs. and Mrs. J. Noble and family, all of Superior, spent Labor Day visiting the William McIntosh family.

Miss Grace Welsh and Mr. Joe Galassi were recently married at Paris, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Galassi have moved to San Francisco, California.

The Cumberland Band held its annual picnic at Old Ft. Bridger, September 4.

John McIntosh visited with his parents over Labor Day.

Pete Boam has established a new speed record from Cumberland to Ogden, Utah. Just fifteen hours! Of course, he could have made better time but was slowed up on account of seven punctures and a broken axle. Well?

Tono

Tono residents are taking considerable pride in the fact that the village carpenter, C. H. Sandusky, in 1919 helped to erect the building at Rapid City, S. D., which has been occupied by President Coolidge as a summer White House. Mr. Sandusky was raised in South Dakota. He came west to Tono last November.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Dew have returned home after a three weeks' motor trip which took them through Oregon and California.

At last Mrs. James Sheldon has joined the ranks of Bobettes.

Mr. and Mrs. James Saya and children with Mrs. Charles Friend, visited recently at Aberdeen with the latter's mother, Mrs. J. Erickson. While there they attended the civic picnic.

Berry picking is a favorite diversion in Tono. Here are Mrs. Bob Murray and Mrs. Micky Corcoran ready to start out—for blackberries this time. Lest we mistake Mrs. Murray for an Irish woman and Micky for anything else, they are wearing a Scottish thistle and a rose.

Mrs. Frank Nelson of Seattle, spent a week last month with her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Hale.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Davis with Miss Rachel and Edgar have had a wonderful trip east of the mountains. They went by Bluet Pass to Ellensburg and Spokane, making the loop down Columbia Highway.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dowell and son David; Mr. and Mrs. Andy Sherack and children with Mrs. Minnie Johnson and son Dale spent a week at Mount Rainier recenlty.

The Messrs. Fred Pontin, Dave Gilfillan, Joe Mossop, George Wiggley, Bert Peterson and Joe Patterson were judges for the contesting teams participating in the contest at the State Firemen's Convention which was held at Chehalis, Washington, during August.

Miss Lucille Way is convalescent at her home here after a recent operation which she underweat at St. Luke's Hospital, Centralia.

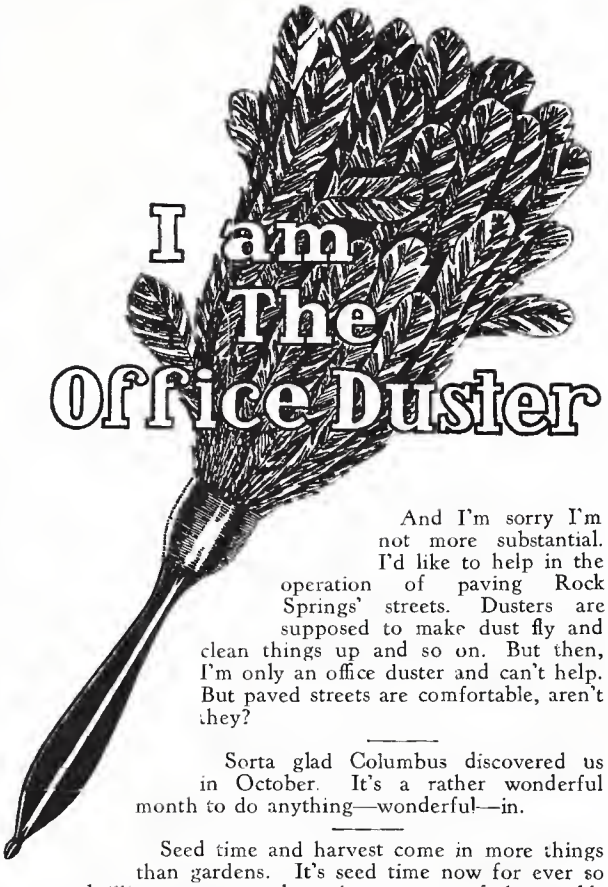
Mrs. Charles Larson is slowly recovering from an operation recently performed.

Mrs. Joe Mossop submitted to a major operation, August 8th, at St. Luke's Hospital. She is recovering nicely.

Mike Tonda, who has been in the hospital for the past four weeks, is reported some better.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Simmons have returned from a two weeks' vacation at Askland, Oregon, where they went for Mr. Simmons' health.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friend and sons, Carol and Byrd; Mr. and Mrs. William Martina and Eunice; Mr. and Mrs. Ray Simmons, Warren with Misses Evelyn Simmons and Gladys Mardicott spent a week-end at Mount Rainier recently.



And I'm sorry I'm not more substantial. I'd like to help in the operation of paving Rock Springs' streets. Dusters are supposed to make dust fly and clean things up and so on. But then, I'm only an office duster and can't help. But paved streets are comfortable, aren't they?

Sorta glad Columbus discovered us in October. It's a rather wonderful month to do anything—wonderful—in.

Seed time and harvest come in more things than gardens. It's seed time now for ever so many brilliant young students in our part of the world.

The Duster is glad to see Tono news in this month's magazine. Tono always has interesting things to tell.

Congratulations, Cumberland II, winner of first place in the Mine Safety meet; Tono, winner of second place, and Cumberland I, winner of third place. Congratulations to all the teams which put on such a splendid meet. The Duster would jolly well like to decorate you all.

The Duster is looking for a choice list of Italian, Irish and Dutch jokes to donate to Mr. George B. Pryde so that he, a Scot, will forget to tell the choicest of the "careful" Scottish stories.

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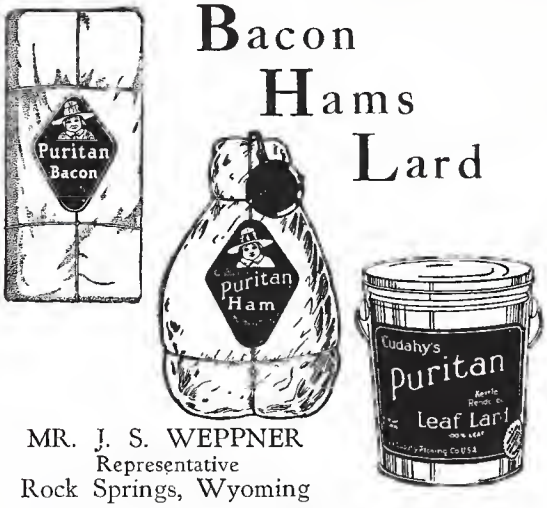

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